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LIBRARY RECEIVED JUL 5 1923 U.S. Department of Agriculture

Section 1

Wheat Financing The press to-day says: "Aproposal that a minimum of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat be withdrawn by American farmers from this year's visible supply, in view of this country's indicated large surplus, placed in warehouses under supervision of the Department of Agriculture, financed through the intermediate credits banks and carried forward to augment next year's crop at harvest time, was made public yesterday by the American Farm Bureau Federation. In a telegram to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who is accompanying President Harding on his Alaskan trip, the federation commended the President's statement in Kansas supporting immediate credits and warehousing and urged Mr. Wallace to advise the President to recommend that farmers avail themselves of the new warehousing and intermediate credits acts. The country's present wheat crop and carry-over, the telegram stated, is approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels,domestic consumption about 550,000,000; seed requirements 50,000,000 and a possible export outlook of 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. The federation's proposal, Mr. Wallace was told, 'will give the farmers an opportunity to adjust their acreage in the fall and spring seedings so that no unduly large surplus need exist at that time.' Such a move, in the opinionof the federation 'would allow cooperative and orderly marketing and lift wheat from 75 to 80 cents, the present price, to $1.40 or $1.50, and would continue it on that basis throughout this consumptive year, thereby being helpful to both producer and consumer and eliminating speculation."

Wheat Council Control A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day says: "An approximate balance between domestic wheat production will be the object of efforts of the wheat council of the United States, according to Representative Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota, one of the directors of the council, in connection with the announcement that permanent headquarters will be opened to-day in Chicago. The council will not confine its attention to wheat alone, he said, but will cooperate in all sound economic movements to promote the general welfare of the farmer. The wheat council, he said, will work to bring the control of the American wheat market from Liverpool to a point in the United States. 'While I cannot undertake to speak for the directors of this corporation,' Representative Anderson said, ' I am personally of the opinion that the first effort should be directed toward increasing the consumption of wheat, as this can be undertaken at once and will affect the price of the crop presently to be harvested. The permanemt solution of the problem depends, however, upon development and application of methods for organizing and controlling the production and marketing of wheat in this country, and the more advantageous disposition of such surplus as may exist above domestic consumption. It is my opinion that cooperative organization offers the best means for accomplishing this purpose and my hope is that the council will undertake to establish the basis upon which organization and control of marketing of wheat can be effected and given constructive aid in developing the necessary agencies and associations for this purpose. It is my view that modern agriculture must be an organized agriculture. It seems probable that the control of the situation will be found in the relatively few States producing a surplus beyond their own requirements and that the organization of the relatively small proportion of the production in those States will be sufficient to establish a condition of stability and equilibrium."

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Section 2.

Agriculture

Raymond G. Carroll assembles, in the Philadlphia Ledger for June 29, some recent statements of leading American business men upon the agricultural problem. He quotes Otto H. Kahn, leading Wall Street banker, as saying: "Adversity has come upon the farmer, and he is gravely discontented and under a sense of grievance toward the existing order of things. His is a toilsome calling, involving inevitable hardships and deprivations, and usually a poorly requited one; indeed, one of the least adequately remunerated among those which make up the sum total of the Nation's activities." Mr. Kahn declares that the farmer's just grievances call for immediate, intelligent consideration and effective redress. He added: "More adequate financial facilities, a better and more economical system of distribution, cooperative buying and marketing, satisfactory arrangements in the matter of storage and grading, a national policy which will tend to broaden the market for our products of the soil and other economically well-grounded measures of a helpful character, though divergent from conventional practices, can and should be realized."

Bernard M. Baruch, financier, said: "Agriculture, particularly that part of it which produces food, is now facing a more serious outlook than last year. The things that farmers buy are higher and the products that they sell are lower. This can only result in dissatisfaction - a feeling well founded. This country was founded by the agricultural classes. It has, however, drifted into the control of other industries or interests, due not to sinister or improper influences, but to neglect on the part of the agricultural interests themselves." Mr. Baruch thinks that the correction of the unfair relationships which have been established, and which are growing broader between agriculture and other industries, is entirely in the hands of the farmers.

Mr. Herbert T. Auerbach is a successful manufacturer of automobile accessories and the last person in the world one would suspect of farm mania. But all the time he has been dabbling in urban industries and up his sleeve he has held by inheritance a 640-acre farm in the South. He plans to retire soon to his acres. His attitude toward the rural problem is typical of big-town business men who never shake off the influence of boyhood days spent on the farm. He said June 28: "A farmer is a manufacturer. The walls of his factory are his fences. His product is the basic product of civilization - food-stuffs. If in the course of events badly constructed transportation and distribution systems take away from him a proper return for his toil, where, then, will that eventually leave the rest of us? In the United States there are about 7,000,000 of these isolated factories. At the bottom, civilization is based upon the results of toil, barter and trade. What the worker gets for his labor is the difference between the value of the thing he makes and something that he needs, either in his enterprise or for his personal use."

Price Fixing

The Michigan Business Farmer for June 23 says in an editorial: "Senator Caraway, like some other misguided senators, would have the Government step in at this time and fix farm prices so that the public would be protected. He claims that it would be to the benefit of the farmer and yet, it is our observation, that when the Government steps in, practical business profits step out, and we believe that the farmer is today suffering more from misguided leadership and Government interference than he is from a lack of market for his product. There is a law which operates with the same precision and is as unvarying as that of gravitation. That law is the law of supply and demand. The farmers of America are about to step into their own after two or three of the most depressing years in their history. They are going to step into this period of prosperity if the Government and those who claim to represent the farmer will adopt the policy of 'Hands Off!'. We have not noticed during the past two or three years that the Government has been particularly active in keeping down the prices paid to union labor, the brick-layer, plasterer, carpenter, plumber, railwayman or factory worker?"

Production and CConsumption

The Prairie Farmer for June 23 says in an editorial: "We need to study the whole problem of production and consumption. We are importing farm products that could be grown at a profit in this country. Why not do it, and cut off some of our unprofitable exports? Agriculture must readjust itself to new conditions. The Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges and the farmers' organizations should turn their attention to this problem. It is one of the farmer's greatest problems, and one that will pay handsomely for the time devoted to its solution."

Rubber

The Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York for June 25 says: "Rubber importations which amounted to only 72,000,000 pounds in 1911, will show a total of approximately 775,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year which ends with the current month or more than 10 times as much in the fiscal year 1923 as in 1911. On the other hand, prices at the present time are far below those of 1911, in which year the average import price was $1.06 per pound, in the fiscal year 1922 15 cents per pound, and in the 9 available months of the fiscal year 1923 averaged 17 cents per pound. The quantity of rubber brought into the United States in the last dozen years is 4,254,000,000 pounds, and the value nearly $2,000,000,000. The imports of the fiscal year 1923 are larger in quantity than those of any other year in the history of the rubber trade, having been approximately 775,000,000 pounds against 568,000,000 in 1922, and 632,000,000 in the high record year 1920."

Whest Price

Farm Implement News for June 21 says in an editorial: "Although a short wheat crop is clearly indicated by the Government's reports, the price of that cereal has been declining in the Chicago market for more than a week. Why should the price decline in the face of a prospect for a crop well below the average? Possibly one reason is a better crop prospect than usual in some other countries, and the consequent fear that we will have a surplus in spite of reduced yield here. But one wonders if the main answer is not to be found in the short selling on the board of trade. Undoubtedly short selling of stocks in New York during the past two months has driven prices far below the intrinsic value of many stocks. We are not so sure but a law prohibiting this socalled selling of something the alleged seller does not own would make for better prices for farm products. The one object of short selling is to lower the price and nearly always it does that very thing."

Section 3.

.Department of Agriculture 1

New York Produce Review and American Creamery for June 27 says in an editorial: "American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers this week instituted a new bimonthly report in which weather conditions prevailing during the preceding two weeks in each of the more important butter producing states are briefly described, as well as the condition and supply of dairy feeds and the tendency of dairying. This will be valuable information both for members of the association and for the butter trade, since it will give at frequent intervals some clew as to existing feed conditions most likely to affect production of milk and butter. A similar and possibly more comprehensive service might be developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which through other branches of the Department of Agriculture should be able to secure much valuable data. These data could be presented in a way permitting a quicker grasp of feed conditions as they affect milk production than is possible by persuing the monthly statistical crop reports issued, and it could be more promptly disseminated."

2

California Fruit News for June 23 says in an editorial: "Emphasis of the necessity for more effective Federal horticultural quarantine against countries where fruit flies exist is brought through the recent consignment to San Francisco of several hundred cases of grapes by steamer from Sydney, which were grown in western Australia and which is badly infested with Mediterranean fruit fly. These had to be ordered out of the State."

3

The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for June 25 says in an editorial: "To say the least, the Government crop reports are confusing. So many weekly and monthly bulletins on crop conditions are issued by Federal State and even county authorities that the average reader does not know who or what to believe."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

For the week ending June 29: North and South Carolina and Virginia Irish potatoes weaker in leading cities and at shipping points. Texas stock unsettled. Cantaloupes and tomatoes slightly lower.

Chicago hog prices declined from 30 to 45¢ during the week. Beef steers showed declines of 40 to 65¢, butcher heifers 35 to 60¢ lower with butcher cows 15 to 35¢ lower; feeders were 35 to 40¢ off. Fat lambs gained 25 to35¢ while yearlings increased 50¢.

Grain markets uncertain during the week but closed lower, Chicago July wheat declining 4½¢ net; Chicago July corn down 4¾¢. Hedging pressure, liquidation and stop-loss selling were responsible for declines.

Spot cotton prices declined 29 points during the week. New York July future contracts declined 40 points.

Eastern hay markets dull because of light demand and larger receipts. Feed markets rather quiet with offerings and demand nearby shipments evenly balanced and prices a shade lower.

Butter markets unsettled during the week and weak at the close. Approximately 8,000,000 pounds have gone into storage in the 4 markets during the week, but there is a lack of confidence attached to this class of trading.

Closing prices, 92 score butter; New York 38¢: Philadelphia 39¢; Boston 39¢; Chicago 38¢.

Cheese markets dull following declines which occurred during the week. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	June 30,	June 29,	June 30,192[illegible]
20 Industrials	87.[illegible]	88.10	92.90
20 RR. R. stocks	76.85	77.97	84.45

(Wall St. Journal July 2.)

LIBRARY RECEIVED JUL 5 1923 U.S. Department of Agriculture

Section 1

The President on Natural Resources

The New York Times to-day reports President Harding's address at Spokane, Washington, last night as follows: "President Harding in a speech last night declared for a policy of development of the country's natural resources as opposed to the contention of untra-conservationists that these resources should be kept intact until some future time when conditions would demand their use. The President's policy has an intimate application in a material way to the Far West. Politically it is important in view of the agitation aroused by proposals of a similar character among those who have voiced the fear that such policy would open the way for exploitation of these natural resources by great moneyed interests for selfish purposes. There is even some question among the President's own advisers as to the wisdom of the policy with relation to its beneficial effects to the people. These doubters hold that it is, on account of the danger of overproduction, too early yet to increase the productive capacity of the country, particularly as to the creation of new arable lands through irrigation projects in the arid and semi-arid areas of the West. President Harding, while showing consideration for these contentions, took the position in his Spokane address that development of natural resources was a help instead of a hindrance to their conservation. In connection with his argument of the necessity of development of natural resources to benefit an increasing population, the President predicted as a certainty 'that another century will give us a population of 300,000,000. In the light of this conviction, he maintained that' one is forced to conclude that a wise development of resources is the only policy to which we dare commit ourselves.'....."

Farm Loan Bank Credits

Reports from various sections indicate that farmers are preparing to make wider use of the twelve intermediate credit banks created by the rural credits legislation in financing and marketing crops and livestock than had been expected. An unexpected number of inquiries about the operation of the credit banks has been received. Announcement was made that Charles E. Lobell, who retired as Farm Loan Commissioner, would become fiscal agent and general counsel for the twelve Federal Land Banks and the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, with his headquarters at Washington. R. A. Cooper succeeds Mr. Lobell as Farm Loan Commissioner.

Wheat-Buying Pool

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times to-day says: "Rumors were in circulation July 2 that a pool was being formed in the East to buy wheat with an idea of advancing prices, in order to insure better general business conditions this fall and also for the effect it would have on political sentiment ..... According to the rumor, the move has the sanction of the Government."

Livestock Marketing

A Chicago dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger to-day says: "The concentration of a large number of hogs in the hands of cooperative selling agencies has proved an absolute failure, Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, declared July 2. He placed a large part of the blame for hogs being $1 under the cost of production on the cooperative selling agencies. A mass of hogs in one concern's hands has been 'a club on the market that has hammered prices down to the present unproductive basis,' he declared."

Section 2.

Cotton in Australia

"Australian Turns to Cotton" is the title of an article by Aaron H. Ulm, in the American Review of Reviews for July. Mr. Ulm says in part: "Is Australia merely 'cotton mad,' as some say, or is there coming rapidly into existence an antipodal cotton-growing rival of our Southland, as most Australians seem to believe?.... Australians, like us, are given to quick enthusiasms, which often are as quickly dropped. Several years ago there was a fever of excitement over large-scale tobacco production. It quickly ran its course and disappeared. But you can never tell about them. They are enterprising and aggressive. To the objection that cotton can not be grown exclusively by white labor of good living standards, in competition with established cotton-growing regions, the Australians point to Texas and our Salt River Valley as affording partial evidence that it can be done. Their enthusiasm for the new industry is expressing itself audaciously in several directions. Sterling Taylor, director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Science and Industry, is advising the appropriation of large sums for teaching cotton-growing and manufacture in the public colleges and universities. Already the newspapers are discussing the establishment of textile mills in the cities. A cotton manufacturing plant --its specific character is not given -- is reported by one of our official representatives as being under construction at Wentworthville, in New South Wales. W. G. Wells, an American expert in long-stapled cotton-growing as now carried on in our Southwest, has been engaged at an annual salary of about $6,000 for three years to provide scientific advice. Lieut. Col. G. Evans, a British expert in cotton-growing as carried on in India and Africa, also has been employed as a scientific adviser. Yet, at least some Australians are inclined to doubt the promise of the movement. Sir William Beech Thomas says it is a case of sheer 'cotton madness.' A former trade commissioner to the United States is quoted as saying that 'the present cotton frenzy will end as a fizzle, as it always has done.' One of our official observers writes that, despite the clamor, the undertaking still is in the experimental stage. 'It is only one of the many manifestations of Britain's determination to be free of dependence outside of the Empire for her primary raw materials,' he adds. No doubt that is true. The century-old hope of Lancashire spinners for adequate sources of raw materials, developed within the empire, has been quickened in recent years by the boll-weevil scourge which is hindering cotton production in the South. They believe higher production costs brought about by the boll-weevil will accelerate the development of new sources. The hope now partakes of an element of serious fear -- of severe shortages in cotton supplies on account of reduced production in America and the increase of takings by our mills."

Cotton Market

Florids Times-Union for June 28 says in an editorial: "It is averred by many interested in cotton and the cotton markets that the sales of futures form the 'basis of the prosperity of the South,' and arguments are advanced which seem to show that no possible detriment to the growing or marketing of cotton is caused by the operations of the exchanges and transactions in futures ..... Prejudice againsttthe cotton exchange is no doubt largely due to misunderstanding, for it would appear that the exchange is important if not essential to the success of the industry."

Farm Equipment Standardization

American Agriculturist for June 30 says in an editorial: "Lack of standardization of even the simplest and commonest parts of farm machines is absured, expensive and annoying. Farmers will bless the day when the manufacturers simplify and standardize the parts of different makes of farm machinery."

Farmerr Migration

The Breeder's Gazette for June 28 says in an editorial: "In the long run, the present shifting of not a few farm families from climatically unfavorable zones to more favorable ones will turn out to be a blessing to the migrants themselves and to American agriculture as a whole. Some spaces are naturally incapable of successful subjugation by agricultural arts, as practiced by most men. It has cost money and entailed pain to learn this lesson. A depression which forces people to seek new homes, where the industrious and frugal shall have a better chance to establish themselves, is not an unmixed evil."

National Wheat Conference

The Price Current-Grain Reporter for June 27 says in an editorial: "..... The only lesson of the conference was its disclosure of the imperative necessuty of education in the economics of agriculture and agricultural prices. Both constitute a closed book to many earnest and well meaning men. The 585 registered men were not all cheap politicians seeking votes, although very few dirt farmers were there. Such as were there were about the safest men present. The hangers-on and salary grabbers knew well enough they were economic humbugs; but the great mass were suffused by dense ignorance of the whole question although inspired by a real belief that something could be done. Mr. Mauff, Mr. Barnes, President Bradfute and a keen-witted unidentified delegate from Kansas showed what can be done in a crowd like that when courage and sound business sense are united with a ready wit and the speaking courage of conviction backed by convincing technical familiarity with the subject matter. It is our humble opinion that a few meetings like this conference, held this fall and winter in the wheat States, where the truth of the costly work of Jewett's Grain Growers' Associated could be presented to the farmers in person, would puncture this folly and bring it to an end without the enormous loss of money to the farmers which is sure to come to them before the pooling delusion exposes itself by the pitiful harm it will do the victims of the delusion."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

1 The Journal of Commerce for June 30 says in an editorial: "Secretary of Agriculture Wallace appears somewhat perturbed concerning reports said to be in circulation regarding the effect of his regulations governing trades in grain. Wheat prices for some days past have been rather weak and, so it is said, some 'who ought to know better' have been attributing that fact to the action of Mr. Wallace. Is not corn subjected to the same sort of regulation, he asks, and is that grain also weak? There is no intention of hurting legitimate dealings and in that event no reason exists for supposing that the measure or the rules issued thereunder have or will drive prices down. Granting his assumption, his logic is probably accurate enough and by the same process of reasoning the conclusion may equally as well be reached that they will not help prices very much. The truth is that as long as the terms of the present law are administered with judgment and moderation prices are not likely to be affected very much one way or another. The situation appears to be of a part in which the farmer has been led to suppose that he has been done a great favor when, in fact, little or nothing has been done for his real welfare. The danger lies in the fact that almost unlimited power has been vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and he may, if he chooses, or if sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon him, do all interests concerned very real harm. What will the farmers demand of him when it becomes clear that under reasonable rules and regulations the farmer gets no more for his wheat than he would had no such law been passed?"

2 The Price Current-Grain Reporter for June 27 says in an editorial: "The address of Mr. Eikenberry to the Ohio dealers will appeal to those who have become nauseated with the paternalism and buttinski habit of the Department of Agriculture and who deplore the latter's failure to confine itself to its true functions and its neglect to do its part to promote the natural cooperation of all classes to restore the general prosperity of the country and not that of a class only. But one can hardly go so far as to say with Mr. Eikenberry that the collection and publication of crop data and production statistics is not a Government function. We think it is, like collection of revenue, making a census, building and maintaining lighthouses, policing harbors, etc. It is not collection of the crop data or their compilation that is to be criticized, but the habit of the Department to pass opinions on what the data reveal or mean to-day or will mean in the future, biased as all such opinions and predictions must be by personal predilection or political interest or mere pride of position..... It is not that the Crop Report is not to be respected. It is because the Agricultural Department has for a number of years

studiously neglected the Crop Reporting Board, which is doing scientific work and at least trying with the means at its command to improve its methods and to widen its scope of scientific inquiry, and subordinated its work to the working out of the idea that it can tell farmers more about the markets and how to market their products than they know themselves. And that is not a Government function and in the past ten years has done nothing more than to queer the work of the Crop Reporting Board and waste money on a stupid fad."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 2: The wheat market had a firm undertone on the 2nd but prices averaged lower. Visible supply wheat 26,313,000 bushels compared with 17,773,000 bushels same date last year. Corn had heavy undertone on local bear pressure and favorable crop and weather conditions.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.05; No. 2 mixed corn 80¢; No. 2 yellow corn 81¢; No. 3 white oats 42¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 68¢.

Chicago Prices: Hogs, top, $7.15; bulk of sales $6 to $7.05; medium and good beef steers $7.90 to $10.50; butcher cows and heifers $3.50 to $9.75; fat lambs $13.25 to $15.85; yearlings $10 to $14; fat ewes $2.50 to $7.

Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average, $375 to $800 bulk per car city markets, top of $850 in New York, Georgia melons $400 to $850 in leading cities. Mississippi tomatoes, fours, mostly $1.25 to $1.85 eastern markets, $2.00 in Baltimore. California Salman Tint cantaloupes, standard's 45's, $3.25 to $4 in consuming centers. North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes $4.25 to $6 per barrel. Georgia peaches, Carmens, $2 to $3.50 per 6-basket carrier.

Closing prices 92 score butter: New York 37¼¢; Philadelphia 38¢; Boston 38¢; Chicago 37 ½¢.

Spot cotton prices down 35 points, closing at 27.60¢ per pound. New York July future contracts down 46 points, closing at 26.58¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 2,	June 30,	July 2, 1922.
20 Industrials	88.95	87.85	92.92
20 Railroad stocks	78.40	76.85	84.52

(Wall St. Jour., July 3.)

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Section 1

The President on Public Roads

The Philadelphia Ledger to-day says, quoting from President Harding's address at Portland Oregon: "Only the broadest national viewpoint, says President Harding, 'could sanction $75,000,000 annually to be paid out of the Federal Treasury in improved road construction. Many of the States have largely improved their roads at their own expense, as they were well prepared to do, and from the strictly State viewpoint there is little concern in New York or New England about road improvement in Idaho or Oregon. But the nation is concerned about improved communication, cheapened and efficient transportation, and out of the national wealth we contribute to aid the newer States and make a greater land and a happier people. We are confronted with no-greater problem than transportation both by rail and water. Only national solution is possible. You can have no merchant marine if that problem be left to those States alone which border the salt seas; you can hope for no inland waterways where the States directly interested are to assume the cost; and the railway problem is especially national in scope, and only a Federal plan will provide an ample solution. Everywhere the nationalist viewpoint is impelling, compelling, and in our closer ties our interdependent relationships and common aspirations and purposes."

The President on Immigration

The press to-day quotes from President Harding's address delivered at Portland, Oregon yesterday as follows: "We are having our problems in handling immigration right now. Doubtless there is need for large man-power in renewed industrial activities and our more fortunate conditions in America are attracting the longing gaze of millions in the old world. But I prefer waiting jobs to idle men, and I choose quality rather than quantity in future immigration."

Exports and Imports

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says: "Direct steamship service between Chicago and Great Britain and Northern Europe will be inaugurated August 15 when the first ship will leave Chicago for England, it was announced to-day. This city as a world port has been the idea on which the Chicago Association of Commerce has been working for several years. Sixteen steel ships will be put into the lakes-ocean service, according to advices received from William Hansen, of Bergen, Norway, owner of the line, which will be known as the Lake and Ocean Steamship Company. These vessels will be of 2,000 tons displacement. Mr. Hansen's representative says that sufficient cargoes have been booked for the west-bound voyage."

Butter Imports.

The Oregon Farmer for June 21 says in an editorial: "Foreign butter is coming into the New York market in large quantities. This bears out the protest of heads of large dairy associations, that the increased protection, from 2½ to 8 cents a pound, would not meet the new conditions growing out of the World War. A reliable New York market report says it was thought by butter merchants there that imports would stop when the domestic season of flush production and low prices came, but instead they have continued to make up a considerable portion of the butter arrivals at New York. New York butter dealers are asking: 'If butter can be imported during the domestic season of low prices, what is to be expected during the season of high prices?' The answer seems to be that foreign butter will come in increasing quantities and check the rise of prices. Looking at this important problem entirely from a national viewpoint, and not from the interests of the dairymen, it seems to be an economic waste for the United States to import dairy products, at least so long as we continue to export bulky farm products like wheat, corn, barley and other grains. Is it not poor business for Uncle Sam to wear out his best soil growing grain for export, paying high freight rates on bukly products, and then turn around and buy so highly a concentrated foreign product as butter and cheese? Wouldn't it be much better business if every pound of butter and other dairy products consumed in the United States were produced in the United States? Would it not be much better business for the Nation to prevent, so far as it reasonably can prevent, the bringing into this country of such large supplies of foreign butter and foreign butter substitutes? The indeal condition to be looked forward to and worked for is a scientific, economic balancing of American agricultural production, so that substantially the entire grain yield of this country will be consumed or fed at home, and the surplus grain that we are now exporting will be fed to American dairy cattle, to be turned into good American dairy products for the prosperity of the dairymen and the better health of the American people."

Canadian Flour

The Northwestern Miller for June 27 says in an editorial: "Canadian millers who have an interest in the United States market are still unable to understand the recent action of the customs authorities at Buffalo in making a public attack on Canadian flour entering the United States at that point. The fact that statements concerning Canadian flour were given to the public press is not in itself any occasion for comment, but the extraordinary inaccuracy and unfairness of the attack as made is the feature that arouses wonder and resentment ..... Comparatively few Canadian millers have any interest in the United States market for flour and, therefore, the Buffalo story could do the majority no harm if its effect were confined to the United States, but there is general regret in Canada that such an attack should have been made, in view of its possible effect in other markets where Canadian flour is becoming popular."

Farm Wages

An editorial in The Survey for July 1 says: "According to Professor Lescohier a majority of American seasonal harvest workers acquiesce in the argumant that wages must be conditioned by the prosperity of the industry in which wage-earners are engaged even though these wages may be out of harmony with those paid in other industries for similar effort This ides survives in agriculture while it has long since been thrown out of court in economic discussion with respect, say, to the automobile industry or the building trades. And it is a very dangerous argument, from a social point of view, in so far as it may obscure a situation in which the employers and workers in the most essential industry are exploited by the rest of the people. In England, for instance, the inability of an industry to pay a living wage has long been disregarded as an argument for sweating, and elaborate machinery has been constructed to compel employers to pay a wage or go out of business. Yet, it is only a few weeks ago that the Minister of Agriculture, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons as to why wage boards for agricultural laborers could not immediately be reestablished, explained that 'the only way to help the laborer is to increase the prosperity of the industry as a whole.' The same language, as the Manchester Guardian points out, was employed a century ago when factory workers demanded a living wage. As a matter of fact, the farm laborer's wage is not regulated, either in England or in America, by the relative prosperity of farming. Professor Lescohier shows what the influences are that keep wages in one part of a State below those paid in another part; they have nothing to do with the profits earned or anticipated by the farmer. 'It would be truer to say,' states the Guardian, 'that the only way to increase the prosperity of the industry as a whole is to help the laborer. Sweating spoils farming not only because it tells on the vigor and energy of the laborer, but also because it discourages the intelligence and enterprise of the farmer and sets a low standard of work expectation for all who are engaged in the industry.' This, of course, is much truer of agricultural labor in Europe than it is here, and of permanent than of seasonal labor on the land. Yet the fact remains that, unorganized as regards distribution of available labor supplies and unstandardized as regards wages, American farming runs up too high costs for its harvest labor while a majority of those who engage in it have very little to put into the savings banks when the season is over. The investigation carried out by a staff of trained men and women under Professor Lescohier for the United States Department of Agriculture affords a more solid basis of facts than any hitherto available for a more intellegent employment planning for the wheat belt, a planning comparable to that which in recent years has characterized the fruit and vegetable crop gathering of California."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

1 The National Provisioner for June 30 says in an editorial: "Hardly any two packers grade their carcass beef alike. The obivious remedy is the adoption generally of standard grades of beef to which every shipper would be expected to conform and would conform. And this is the remedy which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has tried to work out in a series of standards..... This new grading marks a big step forward. Such a grading will do much to raise the level and make more definite the marketing of the live animal. It will enable both the seller and the buyer to have the same yardstick to measure by. But it must be adopted by everybody to be effective."

2 The Price-Current Grain Reporter for June 27 says in an editorial: "There was no more valuable item on the WHeat Conference program of prepared speeches than that of Senator Copeland of New York, entitled 'Place of Wheat in the National Diet,' and chiefly because he did not say much on that one subject. One real thing that he did say was that the purists of the Bureau of Chemistry, who make the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act by their labeling and manufacturing regulations, have given a black eye to the use of corn sugar and practically driven it out of use in canning and preserving fruits, and all other uses for sweetening and preserving when a high degree of sweetening is not necessary in commercial products. But as a matter of fact, for many purposes corn sugar is just as desirable as cane and beet sugar and in every way as wholesome. There is no valid reason now why corn sugar should not be used in the place of millions of tons of cane and beet sugar, and would be but for the fact that Government pure food purists practically discriminate against it directly or indirectly by creating the impression of its impurity."

3 The Northwestern Miller for June 27 says in an editorial: "A short time ago, it was announced that an official of the Federal food and drug inspection service was in Buffalo for the purpose of investigating charges to the effect that some 20,000 carloads of Canadian flour containing moisture in excess of the United States legal maximum had been imported at that point during the past two years..... Had the statement authorized by the Federal officials in Buffalo been noncommital as to the quantity of Canadian flour involved, there would have been no ground for reasonable complaint. Charges of excess moisture in flour, often involving actual seizure, have repeatedly been made by Federal officials against flour milled in the United States, and the mere fact that similar charges had been made regarding a certain number of flour shipments from Canada would have reflected absolutely no discredit on the Canadian milling industry as a whole. Some luminous governmental intellect,

however, not content with stating that such an investigation was in progress, undertook to give the affair a sensational turn by adding to the story a specific figure which betrayed absolute ignorance of the facts, and which converted a merely routine inquiry into an apparent attack on the integrety of Canadian flour milling..... The Canadian millers have every reason to feel grateful for the stupidity which occasioned this error. Without the blundering and obiviously absured statement of the quantity of flour involved, the charge of excess moisture content might have carried a certain amount of weight..... The United States food and drug inspection service has permitted itself to be made rediculous by authorizing a public statement which can not conceivably accord with the facts."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 3: Wheat lower early on the 3rd but recovered on short covering and buying by houses with seaboard connections. Foreign demand light. December corn sold at new low for season but market turned strong later on private crop report.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.15; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.06; No. 2 mixed corn 81¢; No. 2 yellow corn 83¢; No. 3 white oats 41¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 68¢.

Chicago hog prices up 15 to 25¢, bulk of sales $6.60 to $7.50; beef steers 15 to 25¢ higher at $8.15 to $10.65; butcher cows and heifers 15 to 25¢ higher at $3.65 to 9.85; feeder steers $4.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $8 to $10.50; fat lambs steady to strong at $13.25 to $16.15; yearlings $10 to $14.

Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons 25-30 lb. average $250 to $700 bulk per car eastern markets, $75 to $325 f.o.b. Georgia points. Mississippi tomatoes, fours, mostly .75 to $1.25 leading cities, Texas stock $1.50 to $2.00 midwestern markets, $1.00 f.o.b. South Carolina tomatoes $3.50 to $5 per six-basket carrier in consuming centers. Georgia cantaloupes, flats of 12-15 melons, 30-40¢ in New York. Georgia peaches, Carmens, $1.50 to $2.50 per six-basket carrier in leading cities, $1.25 to $1.50 f.o.b. North and South Carolina Irish Cobbler potatoes $5 to $5.75 per barrel. Virginia cobblers $4.75 to $6.25 in consuming centers, $5.15 to $5.25 f. o.b.

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Russian Grain Crop

The Washington Post for to-day says: "In line with President Harding's policy of encouraging trade relationship between the United States and Russia as a preliminary to adjustment of political relations between the two governments, there has developed a pronounced move toward establishing contacts between American interests and the Russian Government.... Both the Russians and Americans are known to be interested in the tremendous prospective Russian grain crop which if thrown on the European market in the autumn would admittedly ruin the price for American exporters and very seriously affect the American farmer. The fear is that the Russian farmers may be forced virtually to give away their huge crop in return for much-needed agricultural machinery and that European countries will be eager to absorb the grain at negligible prices and give the Russians credit for machinery in return. Germany is known to be anxious to take the whole crop on that basis. One suggested solution is that Americans and Russians establish trade contact whereby the huge Russian crop can be held for better prices and whereby Americans make the arrangements for advancing credit and providing the great amounts of agricultural machinery. This, it is argued, would mean a great gain to Russians and Americans alike.... Reports reaching here state that Russia has begun large purchases of cotton and this market looms as of great prospective importance to the South."

Farm Labor for the South

The Washington Post for to-day says: "Movements started in the South to bring foreign immigrants to the United States to fill the gaps made in farming communities by the migration of the negro to the North and West have been stopped by a citation of the strict provisions of the immigration laws. Commissioner General Husband has notified persons who would go abroad and get together parties of Scandinavians and others for Southern farms that their plans might be nipped in the bud by his enforcement officers."

Farm Labor

An Atlanta Ga., dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger for July 5 says: "According to a report on the labor exodus by James S. Peters, president of the Georgia Bankers' Association, some 46,000 farm dwellings have been left vacant, and, estimating thirty acres to the plow, there are more than 55,000 idle plows in the State of Georgia, at the present time. 'It is useless to talk about labor agents or to legislate against their activities,' says the report. 'It did not require labor agents to take from Ireland almost one-half of her population and transplant them on the shores of North America. Superior living conditions and higher wages did this. It was often said that, if Ireland could stop letter writing between the emigrants and the home people, it would be an effective means of stopping emigration. The same holds true of the negro to-day. Every letter from the North brings news of high wages, good living conditions, schools and other advantages -- and these are what is doing the damage."

Section 2

Forest Lands

A Cleveland, Ohio, dispatch to the Antigo (Wis.) Journal for June 29 says: "Dr. Richard T. Ely speaking before the National Association of Real Estate Boards said that as a leading feature of a land policy certain kinds of lands, 'forest lands particularly', should be owned and controlled by the Government to a large extent. He advocated the creation of forest areas in large blocks, so that administration and fire protection would be economically possible. 'All this land would then be taken off the market and there would no longer exist the temptation nor the necessity for unloading it on the unsuspecting purchaser,' he declared. Ely said that he would not discourage private enterprises from practicing forestry, but that the present system of taxation of unproductive timber-lands would have to be radically changed before private capital could be induced to enter the field. The economic value of producing and reproducing natural beauties for recreational purposes was stressed by the speaker..... Ely recommended a national land commission, created by legislation, to determine a national land policy and to carry out such a policy; Government ownership of forests and certain other kinds of land, but not producing farm lands; a comprehensive program for land settlement, to include selection of settlers as well as land, provision for proper credit facilities and a reasonable program of land taxation; and classification of different kinds of lands as to best uses to which they may be put."

Government Price-fixing

The Saturday Evening Post for June 30 says in an editorial: "During the war, governments went into business because it was necessary. After the war, governments were drawn into business in futherance of socialistic experimentation. More latterly governments have gone into business largely as the result of political cowardice. The last Government to yield to the temptation to try to get something for nothing for the people is Spain..... The trouble with such artificial devices, apart from their futility, lies in the fact that natural remedies and adjustments are thereby made difficult, deferred or excluded. Let the American situation in corn and hogs be used in illustration..... Under the new Spanish system the Government would have set a price on corn, hogs and pork products. The natural response of the farmer to price influences would have been checked. With prices fixed for corn, hogs and pork products, the adaptation of animals to corn, the increased breeding and the stimulation of feeding operations would not have taken place, simply because the motive and foreseeable rewards would have been lacking. If the economic forces of society do not correct abnormal maladjustment between prices, regulations will not do so. Governmental control does not create economic capital, but it does make political capital."

Meat from New Zealand

The National Provisioner for June 23 says in an editorial: "New Zealand frozen meat operators to help tide over a crisis which is likely to prove serious, are investigating the chances for their meats in the United States. The changed condition of the world markets, upon which the New Zealand industry is dependent, and a shortage of stock in New Zealand have forced many firms to suspend operations temporarily, while all but two have gone on part-time schedule. The operators have been watching Argentina flood the British market with chilled beef at a lower price than it can be produced in New Zealand, besides serious competition in the mutton market from Australia, which also has a large beef trade. They feel that with the improvement of stock in the Argentine, the New Zealand supremacy in quality of lamb will be seriously threatened."

Wheat Prices

The Wall Street Journal for June 30 says in an editorial: "Since early 1920 the American farmer has been financially ill. His response to test represented by his purchasing power, has fluctuated around 60 to 70 per cent, when in health it should be 100. The political doctors at Washington have administered repeated doses of quack nostrums and still his condition has not improved. The Wall Street Journal special correspondent has been asking bankers and business men of the Southwest what the farmer needs. The answer has always been the same - - better prices. Give him these and he can take care of himself. This is just what political efforts to help the farmer have worked against. The Capper-Tincher law for regulating grain futures, for instance, was handed to the farmer as a gift of inestimable benefit. The Farm Bureau hailed it as something that would lift the farmers out of depression. The president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau said that it would correct many of the evils under which farmers had been laboring. From Senator Ladd also came the statement that the elimination of speculation would cut down the middleman's profit and result in reduction of the cost of living. Has it done so? In Garfield County, one of the largest hard wheat producing counties of Oklahoma, our correspondent reports a field where wheat, running about 13 bushels to the acre, was being threshed a few days ago. The farmer had cut that wheat with a binder costing about $290 and paid the harvest hands $4 a day. He was then paying the threshing outfit 20¢ a bushel for threshing the grain. That same day wheat delivered at elevators in Enid, the principal and nearest market, was bringing 82¢ a bushel. Have the predictions of the Farm Bureau or Senator Ladd come true? Wheat is now about 25¢ a bushel less than it was a few hours before the grain futures law received its final sanction. Kansas and Oklahoma together may produce 120,000,000 or 130,000,000 bushels of wheat. What does 80 or 85 or even 90¢ mean to them? What does a loss of 25¢ a bushel mean to them? It simply means

the loss of millions of dollars that otherwise would have gone into the farmer's pocket. Farmers may not know all the mysteries of marketing and distribution. They may not even understand the functions of speculation, which the politicians call gambling. But 82¢ wheat that cost 20¢ a bushel to thresh is something that they can see, feel and understand. The grain futures law has cost them dear and failed to bring them better prices."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

1 Cooperative Manager and Farmer for July says in an editorial: "What seems to be a good suggestion is that, instead of attempting to enforce hairsplitting rules governing the grading of what is called 'heat-damaged wheat,' entailing as it does excessive losses to both producers and handlers, it would be much more profitable if the Department of Agriculture instruct these classes how to prevent wheat from becoming heat damaged. Surely the thought is worthy serious consideration."

2 The Florida Times-Union for July 3 says of extension of the agricultural market news service of the Department to the South and West: "This will introduce a degree of certainty into the marketing end of farming which is almost absolute, leaving all the uncertainty in the production. After the farmer has struggled for a season with the weather and insects and fungoid pests he will not have to guess at the reception his products will meet with in the market if he studies the reports wisely. He will not ship to a market already overloaded with the particular product he desires to sell, if he seeks to know where that particular product is likely to find a waiting market. It makes of the whole country one giant exchange. Heretofore, the farmer and shipper has been in the dark. Light as from a searchlight is thrown on the market conditions throughout the country. The usefulness of the United States Department of Agriculture could not be shown in a more striking manner than this. An immense volume of statistical information must be considered, analyzed and reduced to shape in a very short time, much of it received by night, in order to be moved early in the next day -- information useful for that day only. Some forecasting must be done to keep the farming public informed of the possible supply of farm products in the various markets, not only of the amounts on hand but of those on their way thereto. But the farmer, the shipper, the receiver and the customer will all be benefited in the stabilization of prices through the even distribution of products."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 5: Prices higher at opening on the 5th but lower at close. Advances caused by advances in Liverpool and favorable weather for rust development, but there was poor support on selling. Export demand dull. Coarse grains decline with wheat and on favorable crop conditions both corn and oats.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.13; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.04; No. 2 mixed corn 81¢; No. 2 yellow corn 83¢; No. 3 white oats 42¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 69¢.

Chicago July hogs 25 to 35¢ higher, bulk of sales $6.85 to $7.65; medium and good beef steers $8.35 to $10.05; butcher cows and heifers $3.65 to $10; veal calves 25¢ higher at $7.25 to $11.

Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average, $250 to $600 bulk per car eastern markets, $125 to $250 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Mississippi tomatoes, fours, mostly 50¢ to $1.25, top of $1.50 in Boston. Georgia peaches, Carmens, $1.50 to $2.25 per 6-basket carrier eastern city markets. South Central Bliss Triumph potatoes mostly $2 to $3.25 per 100 lbs. midwestern markets. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes, standards 45's, $2.75 to $3.25 consuming centers, $1.60 to $1.75 f. o.b. shipping points.

Spot cotton up 15 points, closing at 27.34¢ per lb. New York July future contracts up 40 points, closing at 26.40¢.

Closing prices 92 score butter: New York 38¢; Chicago 37½¢; Philadelphia 39¢; Boston 38½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agri. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 5,	July 3,	July 5, 1922.
20 Industrials	87.90	87.87	93.97
20 R. R. stocks	77.64	77.15	87.58

(Wall St. Jour., July 6.)

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Section 1.

Wheat Surplus A Washington dispatch to the New York Commercial for July 6 says: "Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, made a further argument today in support of his recent proposal to President Harding that arrangements be made to hold on the farms, with the aid of the new warehousing and agricultural credits acts, approximately 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is estimated as this season's surplus. 'We are not proposing any Government valorization scheme or the undertaking of any Governmental risk or subsidy,' said Mr. Silver. 'The plan requires financing through existing channels in the farmers' hands of the wheat crop for the period of time needed for orderly marketing in response to the consumptive demand. It takes no more money to finance it in the farmers' hands than it does in the possession of the speculators.'"

Control of Wheat Market The Wall Street Journal for to-day says in an editorial: "That the powerful Farm Bureau Federation will use all its influence this autumn to secure a wheat holding pool, financed by the Government, now seems probable. A week ago the plan put forth was to urge the farmers, through the President, to hold their wheat. But the plan has grown since then. It has now developed into a fullfledged valorization of the most speculative kind. The Washington representative of the federation denies in advance that valorization is intended. But the plan he announces contradicts him. The wheat, he claims, should be held on the farms by the farmers and the financing done through the Intermediate Credit Banks, which were authorized in the closing days of the last session of Congress. These credit banks, however, under the law, can make no direct loans to the farmers. They can only purchase farmer's notes from other banks and the notes must first be endorsed by banks that offer them. No bank will ever endorse the note of any man unless it is good enough for the bank itself to discount and hold. Within the month The Wall Street Journal has interviewed many banks in the Southwest. Without exception they say that they are ready, willing and able to discount the note of any farmer if the security behind the note is good. The new credit law, they say, adds nothing to the farmer's ability to borrow from them.... Here then is a plan for a gigantic wheat holding pool. The farmers furnish the wheat, while the credit banks, backed by the United States Treasury, furnish the money for holding. If loss comes nobody would be the losers except the farmers who furnish the wheat and the Government that advanced 75% of its supposed market value. The Farm Bureau Federation is undoubtedly sincere, but that does not change matters. It is pursuing a speculative fallacy in which the aid of sound banking cannot be invoked. Its outcome would mean loss to all concerned." The Philadelphia Ledger says: "If this were proposed in the name of anybody other than the farmer, the proposer would be boiled, verbally, in oil, shot at sunrise, hanged from the lampposts and drawn and quartered. The Attorney General would get him and Federal Grand Juries would lie in wait for him. As a proposed restraint of trade it is monumental. The desperate need of the farmer in a desperate situation is the only thing that could excuse it."

Section 2.

Negro Migration

Commenting on the negro exodus, Southern Ruralist for July 1 says in an editorial: "In thinking this situation through we should admit that the old order, plenty of labor, plenty of tenants, and cheap cotton, has been a failure. Otherwise we would all be rich. An overabundance of cheap labor has brought about a competitive situation the small white farmer and his family could not successfully meet. For this reason more than any other the South has been in hard straights - almost continuously since the Civil War. It has been difficult to get ahead. So, while there will undoubtedly be some temporary hurtful effect from the present movement of our labor to the North, yet in the long run it will no doubt be a good thing."

Prices for Farm Products

The Montana Farmer for July 1 says in an editorial: "Low prices for farm products are due to over production and not to a reduction in exports, according to data recently made public by Secretary Wallace. Try as we may, we cannot pick a flaw in the Secretary's reasoning. These are not personal ideas, idle dreams or vague imaginings. They are cold facts. When order is brought out of chaos in Russia and the vast wheat fields of that region get on a normal production basis, for instance, what will happen to our export wheat market. If we overlook these facts and pin our hopes for a solution of the problem of low prices for farm products on an early improvement in the export demand, we are going to wake up some fine morning with an economic headache. If we refuse to see this situation through the telescope of our mental vision we will feel its presence when we bump into it head-on."

St. Lawrence Waterway

Cooperative Manager and Farmer for July says in an editorial: "Impatience flares up here and there because no action has been taken on the St. Lawrence improvement..... The St. Lawrence improvement is necessarily an international undertaking. It is necessary that the United States and Canada appoint some common agency and make one job of it, or at least they must agree what is to be done by each country if they go at it separately. Until such an agreement or understanding is reached there is nothing for Congress to act upon. But impatience is natural... For the last five years the sea outlet has been an urgent necessity for western producers. Last fall the want of an outlet cost the Middle West more than the estimated cost of the St. Lawrence improvement. And, therefore, the West wants this done at the earliest possible moment. First there must be some understanding between Canada and the United States how they will go about it together or what each will do separately; and then the necessary authorization by Congress. We are assured that Canada will not long delay, while on our side it is understood the President has been ready for some time to welcome the Canadian envoys."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Creamery and Milk Plant Monthly for July says in an editorial: "The tests as to the effect of the composition of ice cream on its palatability which are described in this issue in a paper by Owen E. Williams and George R. Campbell of the United States Dairy Division, should give the ice cream manufacturer food for thought..... The tests are interesting and instructive as far as they go. It should, of course, be borne in mind that taste differs in different markets, and consideration of food value differs among different classes of people. While it would not be warranted to generalize too broadly from the experiments reported, the method of testing the popularity of different makes of ice cream suggests the desirability of more extensive tests in different localities and among different classes of customers."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 6: Wheat trade small on the 6th and prices easily affected by local operations. Market had better undertone toward last and closed higher. Export demand slow. Corn futures lower early but rallied on short covering and closed higher.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.14; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.05; No. 2 mixed corn 82¢; No. 2 yellow corn 84¢; No. 3 white oats 40¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn 69¢.

Chicago hog prices 25 to 40¢ higher than Thursday's average, bulk of sales $7.15 to $8; medium and good beef steers $8.50 to $10.65; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $10.25; feeder steers $4.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $7.75 to $11.25.

Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average, $300 to $600 bulk per car leading markets, $70 to $250 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Florida melons $250 to $250 22-28 lb. average in St. Louis. Georgia peaches, Carmens, mostly $1.50 to $2 per 6-basket carrier, top of $2.50 in Boston. North and South Carolina Irish Cobbler potatoes $5.75 to $6.50 per bbl. city markets. Georgia. cantaloupes, flats, 12-15 melons, 30 to 60¢ in New York. Hay receipts in Eastern markets light. Trading dull with little change in prices. Millfeed markets easier and prices declining. Interior demand dull especially for future deliveries.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 38¢; Chicago 37½¢; Philadelphia 39¢; Boston 38½¢. Spot cotton up 27 points, closing at 27.61¢ per lb. New York July future contracts advanced 38 points, closing at 26.78¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 6,	July 5,	July 6, 1922.
20 Industrials	88.65	87.90	94.63
20 RR stocks	77.99	77.64	87.16

(Wall St. Jour., July 7.)

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Section 1

Tariff on Farm Products

A Minneapolis dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says: "Speaking to farmers in the southern counties of the State yesterday, Governor Preus declared that the Fordney-McCumber agricultural rates have not benefited the farmer of the Northwest. He made it plain that in his opinion these taxes on wheat, potatoes, eggs and other products of the American farm are not working to the benefit of the farmer. There must be, he declared, a revision of the new law, and the revision must be downward.... The Governor's stand on the tariff is endorsed by the vast majority of the farmers of Minnesota. These farmers say they know that, instead of going up, the price of wheat has tobaggoned since the new tariff law was signed. As for potatoes, Governor Preus tells the story of a farmer who offered to swap six acres of potatoes for a box of candy. The candy dealer refused to trade. The salvation of such unfortunate farmers as this, in the opinion of the Governor, lies in cooperative marketing, and not in the protection of any tariff wall. 'The tariff under which we are now operating,' 'said Governor Preus, 'has not proved to be the benefit to the farmer that was anticipated. The result is that we now face the fact that here must be a readjustment of this tariff law if agriculture is to be rehabilitated.'"

Disposal of Surplus Wheat

Gray Silver says in The New York Times for July 7: "The Johnstown or the Galveston flood, the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, or any other national calamity, in a property way, is not comparable to the present calamity brought about by the failure to properly handle an abnormally large supply of wheat. It is idle to talk about curtailing acreage, for the time for that, so far as this crop is concerned, is past. It is equally idle to talk about the privileged farmer, for the farmer is enjoying no privilege in the matter. He has simply been asking for such authorization as would give him privileges comparable to those already enjoyed by other groups. The farmer is a victim of the privileges granted other groups rather than a beneficiary of special Governmental helps.... The wheat crop simply requires financing through existing channels in the farmers' hands for the needed period of time for orderly marketing in response to consumptive demand. It takes no more money to finance it in the farmers' hands than it does in the possession of the speculator. Neither the farmer nor the consumer is benefited by forcing on the market more than the consumer can use. If 200,000,000 bushels more are forced on the market, it means that it must go into the hands of the speculators, who will use it to the disadvantage of both the producer and the consumer. And, further, to dump on the market a large amount of foodstuffs which cannot be consumed not only demoralizes the wheat market but the market for other foodstuffs as well. This is not only wasteful but worse, for if we take from our soil the plant food necessary to produce that amount of wheat, we have given away the 200,000,000 bushels. Then, to make matters worse, we send to Chile and buy from them nitrogen to produce additional wheat. The deliberate breaking of the price on wheat is not helpful to the consumer, as is illustrated by the fact that during the breaking of the price to the farmers of from around $1.40 to 80 cents a bushel the sellers of bread increased the price 1 cent per loaf, or around 10 per cent, which goes to show that the cost of wheat or flour to the baker has but little to do with the cost of bread."

Section 2.

Agricultural Conference

A dispatch to the Kansas City DBily Drovers Telegram for July 2 says: "The biggest program of farm legislation ever presented to Congress will be mapped out at an 'agricultural conference,' to be held late this fall, by western and southern members of Congress and representatives of farm organizations. This program will be distinct from farm legislation to be proposed by President Harding. The Harding program will include credit legislation and probably some specific recommendations regarding cotton.... The farm conference, now tentatively set for November, a few weeks before Congress meets. will deal with these questions: Government action to open European markets to American farm products; reduction of railroad rates on farm products; reduction of certain Government bureaus dealing with agriculture, and restriction of their power; elimination of 'harmful' statements by Government officials, tending to affect markets and prices; taxation as it affects farmers. Leading members of the farm blocs in the House and Senate will attend the conference, but it is to be entirely economic, with no political significance, its sponsors declare."

Cream Grading

Under the title "Cream Grading and Quality Paying," O. FE Hunziger of Blue Valley Creamery C6., says in the Creamery and Milk Plant Monthly for July: "The cream improvement agitation since the opening of this year, has endeavered to concentrate on establishing certain specific methods whereby to make feasible the payment according to grades; thus some have urged the adoption of a minimum fat standard for Grade I, throwing into Grade II all cream testing less than 28 per cent fat. Others have advocated the grading and paying for cream on the basis of the acid test, all cream testing over 0.2 per cent, or 0.3 per cent, or 0.4 per cent, etc., acid, as the case may be, being placed in Grade II and paid for on that basis. Still others believe that there should be an age limit to cream that is entitled to and paid for Grade I price. This age limit has been placed at anywhere from one to four days, according to locality.... Arbitrary standards, such as the above, have proved quite serviceable and effective in sections of the country where dairying is the dominant agricultural pursuit and where the production of milk and cream has reached a fairly advanced stage of development. In sections where dairying is merely a side line in the general scheme of farming and where the herds are small and far between, as is the case in much of the great Central West and Southwest, where cream improvement is most urgently needed and where it is particularly intended to apply, such standards are not altogether fortunate. They are not sufficiently fundamental and practical to insure the desired results. They do not consistently and constructively eliminate cream of really poor quality from

Grade I and they fail to place in Grade II all cream and only that kind of cream that really is of poor quality. They are too theoretical and too superficial in their application. They fail to serve as a dependable basis for cream grading and quality paying. The purpose of pointing out these weaknesses is not to criticise nor to condemn. On the contrary, we are in full sympathy with all efforts that have for their purpose the improvement of the quality of the cream. But we are convinced, on the basis of our own efforts and experiences all these years, that in order to put cream grading and quality paying on the map so that it will 'stay put' and be permanently constructive, we must start in and work, not from the top down, but from the bottom up. We believe that the fundamental purpose of quality paying lies in an effort to eliminate cream that is so poor that it is unprofitable, unprofitable to the producer of cream, unprofitable to the whole dairy industry, and unprofitable to agriculture in general."

Farm Labor

Farm and Ranch for July 7 says in an editorial: "The farm and the ranch are the potential market for manufactured articles and the sooner the manufacturers, merchants and bankers realize this just that much nearer will we be to a lasting prosperity. Those not adapted or totally incompetent, now punishing the earth, shoubd move to town, where common laborers receive two dollars or more per eight-hour day and slightly more expert workmen are paid as high as sixteen dollars per day. Labor unions restrict, as a rule, the number of those permitted to learn their trades, thereby enabling them to control the labor market; farmers might derive from their example a wholesome lesson for their own vocation."

Finance for Agriculture

"Financing Agriculture" is the title of an article by Clarence Ousley, in the Cottonseed Oil Magazine for July. In this Mr. Ousley is quoted as saying: "As a consequence of the European war, we have had to change the whole process of merchandising our exports. Theretofore European merchants, financed by European banks, bought our cotton and distributed it to the mills as needed, or the mills likewise financed by European banks bought their supplies in as large volume as the market seemed to advise. Now,... they must buy from hand to mouth and we must merchandise and finance from this side. We have made a virtue of a necessity, because for the first time in the history of the cotton industry the South has enjoyed the profits of merchandising and the profits of financing as well as the profits of production. To this end the banks of the South, to the number of more than twelve hundred, organized the Federal International Banking Company as the common agent of the banks, the merchants and the growers to furnish credit for exports and imports for the South. At the same time several of the greater banks of the South extended their foreign contracts and the seat of financial power over cotton merchandising was transferred from Europe to the Cotton Belt."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

A dispatch from St. Matthews, S. C., to the New York Journal of Commerce for July 5 says: "Charging that the estimates of cotton acreage and production given out by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture on July 2 are inaccurate, J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, in a statement discussing the recurrent errors in reports emanating from this board announces his intention to bring the matter to the attention of Congress and demand that a change be made in the personnel of the board or that it be abolished as a menace to the industry... 'With but one or two exceptions, the reports of all private agencies were much lower than that of the Government and were fairly close together in percentage of condition, increase in acreage and forecast of production. The estimated acreage is considerably larger than any acreage ever planted heretofore in the United States, regardless of an exodus of about 300,000 negroes and white farmers from the cotton belt in the past 12 months, an estimated total abandoment of 25,000 farms, the credit machinery of the farmers completely broken down, widespread shortage in mule power, unusually adverse seasonal conditions and the reported heaviest abandoment of cotton acreage this season ever before recorded. I am completely confirmed in my opinion, based upon exhaustive investigations, that the report has materially over-estimated the acreage for forecast of production and have no hesitancy in adversely criticising the report. From authoritative information it appears that the crop reporting board as now organized consists of one member from Canada, who is the chairman; two members from New England, and two from Northern and Western States. The Cotton-growing section has no representation on the board, and the board as constituted has no practical or scientific knowledge of the cotton industry. These conditions can not be permitted to continue unchallenged. The interests at stake are too tremendously vital to the South and the Nation as a whole. When Congress convenes it is my purpose to insist upon a change in the present personnel of the crop reporting board in order that men familiar with the cotton growing industry may be in charge of the cotton reports, or Congress will be urgently requested to abolish the board entirely."

2 American Miller for July 1 says in an editorial: "Why the Bureau of Chemistry came to take its action in regard to the adding of phosphate to flour, is still a matter of conjecture. There was no demand for permission to use phosphate that anybody heard of. The action of the bureau in issuing its permission to use phosphate in flour provided the facts were conspicuously stated in the principal label has been criticized by milling authorities. And one of the critics calls attention to the fact that as the label merely states the fact that phosphate has been added, the consumer does not know how much has been put in. The amount that was supposed to be used was one-half of one per cent. But the required labeling does not dis-

tinguish between the quantity and larger quantities. While the phosphate is harmless, the Bureau of Chemistry has made an error in the opinion of most millers."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ending July 6: North and South Carolina and Virginia Cobbler potatoes advance $1 to $1.50 per barrel leading markets, up 65 to 75¢ at shipping points. Texas stock weaker. Watermelons show a downward tendency.

Chicago hog prices advanced 65¢ to $1 for the week. Beef steers 20 to 75¢ up; butcher cows and heifers steady to 50¢ higher; feeder steers steady to 40¢ lower and light and medium weight veal calves 50¢ lower to $1 higher. Fat lambs 25 to 40¢ up; yearlings steady to 25¢ higher and fat ewes steady to 50¢ lower.

Prices advanced and declined alternately within narrow range during week but wheat prices closed higher while corn was lower. For the week Chicago September wheat up 1¢ net; Chicago September corn down ¾¢. Principal strengthening factors were stronger technical position and rust reports.

Hay prices quoted July 6: No. 1 timothy - Philadelphia $25, New York $25.50, Chicago $25, Minneapolis $18, Atlanta $16, No. 1 alfalfa Kansas City $19, Omaha $18.50, St. Louis $22.50.

Butter markets unsettled during the week, although the feeling steadier at the close. New York and Chicago were on practically the same price level part of the week. Storage holdings in the four markets show a net increase of approximately 8,000,000 lbs. during the week. Imports have continued to keep the New York market unsettled.

Closing prices 92 score butter: New York 38¢; Chicago 37½¢; Philadelphia 39¢; Boston 38½¢.

Cheese markets have taken on greater activity following further unexpected declines on Wisconsin cheese boards which occurred Monday. Wholesale prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets July 5: Flats 21¼¢; Twins 21¢; Single Daisies 21½¢; Double Daisies 21¢; Young Americas 21½¢; Long Horns 21½¢; Square Prints 21¾¢.

Spot cotton prices declined 55 points during the week. New York July future contracts declined 47 points. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 7,	July 6,	July 7, 1922.
20 Industrials	89.41	88.65	93.53
20 R. R. stocks	78.70	77.99	86.11

(Wall St. Journal, July 9.)

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Section 1.

Farm Congress Program

Arthur D. Welton says in the Philadelphia Ledger for to-day: "The lull in business is general. By lull is meant a degree of business activity somewhat below that when new records for production, transportation and sales were being made. Farmers, and particularly wheat growers, are not happy. All the organized forces are struggling with that problem. The farm credit situation has been remedied so far as new credit machinery, supposed to be particularly adapted to that purpose, can remedy it. Plans for cooperative marketing are under way. The grain speculator has been driven off, and the campaign to increase the consumption of wheat products is being organized. The International Farm Congress, through its board of governors, says that none of these things will avail. 'It was necessary,' writes W.I. Drummond, managing director, 'for the legislative, political and new economic ideas to run their course before putting on anything like this. They have done so and failed. The new program of the Farm Congress,' he says, 'from now on will be given proper attention.' ..... The 'program' is stated thus: 'Hope of relief through governmental price fixing is based on a false theory. Nothing can come of it. The movement to stimulate consumption may bring some results, but there is a possibility that it will also encourage additional production, thus offsetting any good that it may do. The expansion of credit facilities, while proper and useful, will not of itself correct the trouble, nor will any legislative enactments. The fundamental trouble must be corrected. Nothing else will be effective or prevent periodic recurrences of the present situation. There is no necessity for experiments of any sort -- economic, political or by way of trying out new crops or new farming practices. It has been abundantly proved that this very region to which the conditions under discussion apply is susceptible to a safe system of crop diversification and livestock production. All that is needed is a program, generally applied, which will bring in revenue every week in the year to supplement the wheat check. Such a program will provide twelve months' productive employment on the farm, instead of two. The resultant lessened production of wheat will cause an increase in price, in conformity with the law of supply and demand.' At the seventeenth annual session of the International Farm Congress this program is to be presented and a movement launched to start the agriculture of the wheat belt definitely 'toward the only basis upon which it can successfully stand.'"

Grain Exports

Grain exports from the United States last week amounted to 4,627,000 bushels, as compared with 3,668,000 the week before. Exports of Canadian grain from American ports amounted to 563,000 bushels, as compared with 700,000 bushels the week before. (Press, July 10.)

Wheat Market

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times for July 9 says: "Export buying of new winter wheat has been disappointing. Foreigners have taken Manitobas to a greater extent, owing to their being obtainable at lower prices. More rye has been bought in the last week, as it is the cheapest bread food."

Section 2.

European Agriculture

In an editorial on price fixing in European countries American Miller for July 1 says: "Government interference with agriculture and milling since the war has been a failure in every country in Europe. No permanent advantage has come from it, and the farmer has been, in some countries, forced into the position of evading unjust laws made for the purpose of confiscating his property and reducing him to the position of a serf. It will take years to straighten out the snarl which undue Government interference has made in milling and agriculture. If left alone normal conditions would now prevail in those countries."

European Crop Situation

A London dispatch to the New York Times of July 9 says: "The American farmer has a direct interest in the present European food situation, according to Alfred P. Dennis, agricultural and food expert of the United States Department of Commerce, who has been spending a few days in Berlin after an intensive study of crop conditions in fourteen countries. 'With Chicago wheat tending toward no more than a dollar a bushel,' he said to-day, 'it is a matter of the utmost concern to maintain the volume of our export trade in farm products. There is no doubt at all that the financially distressed countries of Europe would purchase more of our grain if liberal credit conditions could be established. It is a question of a choice between the hazards of liberal credits and a market restricted to limits of cash purchases. The European crop position is not as favorable as it was a month ago, but the grain production will exceed last year's considerably. The crops in Northern and Central Europe have suffered from low temperatures and excessive rains throughout June. Conditions for growth in Eastern Europe, particularly Roumania and Russia, have been more favorable, Russia, as a result of the coming harvest will again become an important factor, after being out of the international food stuffs trade for eight or nine years. It is not unlikely that the food export capacity of Russia may attain to 1,000,000 metric tons, but it is worth noting that the Russian food exports will be limited for the most part to coarse materials such as barley and oil cake for cattle feeding. It will be a long time before Russia will be able to influence seriously the world market through the export of wheat and rye for human consumption. The Soviet Government may put as much as 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 bushels of wheat on the European market the coming season, but it will be largely at the sacrifice of home consumers. Nor need we look for any important wheat exports from Roumania, the wheat export capacity of that country having declined to less than one-tenth of what it was under the old Kingdom. The world statistical position of wheat is weak. There is a heavy carry-over of old wheat and the European crop will probably exceed last year's crop by as much as 100,000,000 bushels. This does not necessarily mean, however, that Europe will have 100,000,000 bushels less from overseas. The per capita bread consumption in all European countries, outside of Spain, Italy, Austria and Bulgaria, is still

considerably below normal, with important elements of the populations of Central Europe clearly underfed.'"

Forest Insurance

American Forestry for July says in an editorial: "Forest conservation has been advanced another step by the recent action of the Home Insurance Company of New York and its allied companies in offering insurance on forest properties. ..... This type of insurance, however, is not adapted to adequate development on a one-company basis. The possible heavy loss liable to follow from one fire as a result of localized adverse climatic conditions makes it precarious for any one company to carry more than a very limited amount of insurance in one locality. ..... We may look for the various State forest protection agencies to establish prompt and intimate contact and cooperation with the insurance companies, in whom they should recognize a strong and influential ally. We may likewise confidently expect that the companies will be quick to recognize the ability of a State's protective organization to control fires in young as well as old growth, and to extend its underwriting to all classes of forest property as rapidly as conditions warrant."

Tariff on Cattle

The New York Times for July 8 says: "The American Farm Bureau Federation declared to-day that 'a destructive phase of what was intended to be a protective tariff is revealed by the announcement of the beginning of the transfer of the Canadian cattle trade from the United States to England, as a result of the United States duty on cattle. ..... Rapid progress is being made in diverting the Canadian surplus of about 200,000 head a year from the United States to England. According to J.F. Ryan, Manager of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, 10,000 head of cattle have already been shipped to England, and before September 50,000 more will go. It is hoped that eventually England will take the whole surplus. For about ten years it has been coming to the United States, but the new tariff of two cents a pound has forced Canadian cattle raisers to find another market. Most of these Canadian cattle are stockers and feeders and being very high grade animals have been most profitably fattened and conditioned for the market on American farms, being, in fact, simply raw material for our beef animal manufacturers. ..... Canadian cattle producers favor the American market for obvious reasons, but as between doing business at a loss and a profit they have no choice. It is calculated by them that the American tariff has already cost them $15,000,000, to say nothing of the loss to American feeders. This complete readjustment of the cattle business between Canada and the United States is having some reaction on other business activities. It has reduced the purchasing power of Western Canada in United States markets generally, and will ultimately lead to a considerable shifting of Canadian buying from the United States to Britain.'"

Western Cattle Situation

The New York Times for July 7 says: "James W. Buck, a ranch owner of Montana, who is visiting New York, declares that the time is fast approaching when it will be unprofitable to raise livestock for the market. 'The stock raising industry as a money maker has been depreciating for some time, and now it is taking a rapid slide downhill,' said Mr. Buck. 'The ranges and the land which are necessary to take care of the stock which produce our mutton and beef are fast being homesteaded. There are few huge ranges in the West any more. They are rapidly being covered with a network of fences, and this, too, is a condition which is hostile to cattle raising, for, while in former days the cattle used to range far and wide, in the winter time now the storms drive them up against some restraining fence and there they freeze to death. This is a very vital matter, as it affects not only the meat supply of the United States but of the whole world. Furthermore, the men who are needed to take care of the ranges are no longer available. The romance has gone out of cow punching.'"

Wheat Storage 1

The Wall Street Journal for July 3 says in an editorial: "Holding wheat is a dangerous business for farmers. That grain is a world crop. Every month of the year wheat is being harvested in some part of the world. Marketing of such a crop, therefore, is entirely different from the prunes and raisins of California or even cotton, in which America has a partial monopoly. This is something that the farmer's advisors have always ignored. ..... If foreign producers are steadily increasing their crop, it is nonsense to claim that the piling up of a surplus here will benefit the American producer. The wheat remains in existence and eventually must come on the market. It is time for the farmers to pray for deliverance from their friends."

2

The Providence Journal for July 7 says in an editorial: "The latest proposition for the relief of the farmers, the carrying of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat by the Government, is not likely to help the situation. The troubles of the farmers are due to the high prices charged for manufactured products used in the agricultural States rather than to the low prices of wheat and other products. Loss of export trade of course is an important factor in their troubles, but if other commodities were more nearly on a level with wheat the position of the farmers would be vastly better."

Prices to Cooperatives

Farm Implement News for June 28 says regarding the decision of the Mennen price case: "All of this means that a manufacturer is privileged at all times to 'choose his customers.' He is not compelled to sell goods to all who seek to buy. For example, a twine manufacturer may lawfully quote three prices on carloads of twine -- one to jobbers, another to dealers and another to consumers' clubs. Nor will he violate any law by refusing to sell to any of these classes. It is gratifying to be able to enlighten the manufacturers on this point, for doubtless some of them have been selling to cooperative-buying groups merely because they thought refusal would be a crime."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1

Commenting on the report of the condition of the cotton crop issued by the Department of Agriculture, Commercial Appeal (Memphis) for July 3 says: "The acreage estimate was surprisingly large. ..... The Government's acreage figure is a shade higher than an estimate by it of the intended planting, issued several months ago. In other words the Government tells us that the cotton farmer, in the face of weather conditions which have been the most unfavorable in many years and labor conditions that were never worse, has been able to carry out his intentions in full as to acreage. The result of course is, if we are to believe in the Government report, that the largest acreage in the history of the industry has been planted. In view of some of the Government's inaccurate estimates during recent years, and the unanimity of private estimates in placing the acreage increase below 10 per cent, the estimate is taken with great reservation." ..... A New Orleans dispatch to the New York Times for July 9 says: "That the Government cotton report issued Monday was a surprise to the trade is putting the matter mildly. The condition average given, 69.9, excited no special comment, as that was entirely in line with trade expectations, and differed little from the general average of the many private condition reports issued prior to the date of the official announcement. Even the indicated crop of 11,412,000 bales was in itself of small significance, as past experience proves that the Government's crop forecast of July 1 rarely ever approximates the final outturn. But there was no denying that the estimated 12.6 per cent gain in acreage, meaning an area planted of 38,287,000 acres, was a veritable bolt from the sky, as it pointed to about a million and a quarter acres more than the general average of the private estimates. That the market was not influenced downward more than it was can be attributed partly to the fact that it had been pretty thoroughly liquidated prior to the publication of the Government's report, owing to the effect on all commodity markets of the drastic liquidation in securities which had been in progress for some time. Another reason why the resultant decline was less drastic than it would have been under ordinary circumstances was the very extensive prevalence of skepticism as to the accuracy of the Government's acreage figures."

2 Commenting on a recent statement by the department regarding the use of Chilean nitrate in the United States, Manufacturers' Record for July 5 says in an editorial: "It is criminal folly in the light of these facts for the United States not to develop nitrate fixing from the air by our abundant water powers and thus save ourselves from dependence upon Chile. The question of the price is of secondary importance. We might at any moment be cut off completely from the supply of Chilean nitrates. It is easily conceivable that war conditions on the Pacific Coast might make it impossible for us to secure Chilean nitrates, thus almost destroying our power to protect ourselves against the enemy. Such inertness is criminal folly. When faced by the dangers of the European war, we rushed into the building of nitrate fixing plants. Enormous sums had to be expended

as rapidly as possible, just as we had to build ships without regard to cost in order to protect our very life as a Nation. Never again should this country permit itself to be in that position. At Muscle Shoals, and perhaps at other points where water power is available, the National Government should in some way make certain the utilization of hydro-electric power on a very large scale for the production of nitrates essential for the needs of the country at all times and for our safety in time of war."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 9: Continued rust reports and strength in corn market discouraged selling pressure on the 9th. Visible supply wheat 25,567,000 bushels compared with 16,879,000 bushels same date last year. July corn very tight on good buying by commission houses and short interests.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.15; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.05; No. 2 mixed corn 85¢; No. 2 yellow corn 87¢; No. 3 white oats 40¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 71¢.

Chicago hog prices 25 to 40¢ lower, bulk of sales $6.65 to $7.55; medium and good beef steers steady to 15¢ lower at $8.50 to $10.65; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $8.; veal calves $9.25 to $11.50; fat lambs 25¢ lower at $12.75 to $16.

Georgia and Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average $225 to $600 bulk per car leading cities, $75 to $250 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Georgia peaches, Carmans, mostly $1 to $1.50 per 6-basket carrier eastern markets, Hileys and Belles $2.25 to $3 consuming centers. Virginia Eastern Shore Cobbler potatoes $6.50 to $7 per barrel, top of $7.25. Georgia cantaloupes flats, 12-15 melons, 25-75¢ in New York and Philadelphia.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 38¢; Chicago 38¢; Philadelphia 39¢; Boston 39¢.

Spot cotton prices down 17 points, closing at 27.46¢ per lb. New York July future contracts down 20 points, closing at 26.80¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 9,	July 7,	July 9, 1922
20 Industrials	89.26	89.41	93.90
20 R.R. stocks	78.72	78.70	86.14

(Wall St. Jour., July 10.)

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Section 1

Wheat Market

A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day says: "There was a demoralized market for wheat to-day at the close of the board of trade session, with prices down to what was called a bargain counter basis, $1 a bushel. According to well informed authorities, dollar wheat gives the grower less than the cost of production. The market at the close of trading showed no tendency to rebound, notwithstanding that prices for every future delivery had suffered a break at a new low record for the season..... Although selling out had been general from the beginning of the day's business, no flurry developed until shortly before the close, when it was announced that the arrival of wheat in Chicago from the new 1923 crop had already begun. As Chicago of late has been the highest market in the country, the idea quickly spread that the bulk of the increasing movement of new wheat would be headed in this direction. Hasty liquidation ensued, as prices gave way. This was especially the case with owners who had been clinging to the view that black rust might destroy much of the spring crop in the Northwest. Instead, cool weather promised to halt the rust and let the spring crop race to safety. Meanwhile, new export business was small. It was apparently shown that plans to restrict the movement of new wheat to market were not being carried out with anything like the thoroughness which in various quarters had been expected. The prices of corn and oats, as well as wheat, closed at losses."

Federal-aid Roads

The New York Times for to-day says in an editorial: "Mr. MacDonald's estimate that fifteen to twenty years of road building to help the States lie before the Federal Government will doubtless have to be revised. The day is likely to come when heavy traffic will have its own highways and more Federal aid will be needed. And then there is maintenance, an unending task. In a twenty-year period the Federal contribution would be not less than $3,000,000,000, based on an average cost of $17,000 a mile. One-third of the system proposed has been finished or is building. Southern States, which formerly did not possess a single first-class road, are now accessible to merchants, expressmen and tourists. A greater problem than road making is the raising of money to pay the cost. What form shall the taxation take? Is it better to issue bonds or to levy directly? The Federal Government cooperates with the State, the State with the county. The principle of pay as you build may be preferable in some cases. Solvency must always be the first consideration. Pyramiding of taxes to construct more highways than are needed may invite disaster."

Canadian Wheat Crop

An Ottawa dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger for to-day says: "So heavy is the wheat crop in western Canada expected to be this year that arrangements are being made to bring 40,000 harvest hands into the prairie provinces, which is a much larger number than was required to take off last year's record crop. The yield of Alberta wheat is estimated as more than double that of last year..... Not the slightest doubt is expressed about the ability of Canada to sell any quantity of wheat she has for export at very good prices..... So far as Canada is concerned, the problem is still one of production."

Section 2.

Australia Seeks American Markets

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 7 says: "An active campaign for the development of increased trade and commercial relations between Australia and the United States is to be put under way by Donald Mackinnon, Commissioner for Australia, who arrived in New York yesterday to take up the duties of his office..... As a part of a statement which he gave out outlining his work here he said that Australia was particularly interested in the production of cotton and tobacco. He will give special attention to the development of this industry in the United States. He will also devote much of his time to the development of a possible market for Australian beef and mutton..... 'Australia is looking the world over for markets for its surplus production. This is the real practical question for Australia now. We are looking for industries which will help to develop our vast territory. We are looking, not only to England, but to the Great Republic of America. Australia is of course a country which lives upon its primary production. It is the greatest wool producing country in the world, and as that commodity is very scarce, it is commanding prices far beyond anything previously received. The same may be said of all our primary production, with the exception of beef, and many Australians are inclined to regard this as a temporary trouble.'"

Cooperation

American Fruit Grower Magazine for July says in an editorial: "It is rather startling to find that the farmers that are most prosperous in the United States are those in California and in the South, and in both instances the farmers are thoroughly organized. ..... We also find that the most prosperous groups in the East are those which are organized, such as the Door County Horticultural Union of Sturgeon Bay, the organized grape growers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and similar organizations. Too often we judge a cooperative movement by the price its members received for their products in a single year..... It is, however, interesting to note that nearly every strong cooperative has contributed something worthwhile to our industry. Thus the California Peach Growers adopted the process of removing the fuzziness from dried peaches and made them easier to sell. The California Almond Growers' Exchange developed mechanical shelling machinery and has developed this to the point where many nuts which were formerly sacrificed now bring in a fine return..... The work accomplished by cooperative movements in agriculture could not be duplicated in any other way and full credit should be given to these bodies for the very essential steps they have taken in the orderly marketing of our agricultural products."

Grain Futures Act

The Price Current-Grain Reporter for July 4 says in an editorial: "There is still another view of the effects of the grain futures act, to wit, that the decline in the volume of speculation began after May 31, and that the June dullness has been mentally projected further into the past than was actually the fact. That

the volume of speculation has declined there seems no question, since it is current knowledge on 'change that the revenue officers interested in the revenue derived from the tax on speculative transactions, which has so appreciably decreased of late, have made official inquiry as to the cause in an unostentatious way. One might be captious perhaps and suggest also that the Secretary's partisan defense of the act is extra official. It is his duty to enforce the act, but it is not his duty to question the motives or good faith of those who, while they obey the act to the letter, may dispute its wisdom and point out the results of the act in operation on business. If the act is sound it will need no defense by those who execute it, since its virtues will soon cease to be questioned: if it is bad those honest men who know it to be bad should be encouraged to proclaim the truth that it may be wiped off the statute book and be rid of. The theory that this law is going to prove a great moral solvent in the grain trade may be dismissed as a sentimentality."

Packer and Stockyards Administration

The National Stockman and Farmer for July 7 says in an editorial: "The Packers and Stockyards Administration has ordered that funds resulting from the sale of livestock 'must not be intermingled with other accounts or funds' of the commission men or funds kept for other purposes. This is a rule of doubtful value, probably causing more trouble than it is worth."

Price Fixing for Wheat

T.M. Knappen, Washington, D.C. correspondent to the Magazine of Wall Street for July 7, says: "Government price fixing of wheat and, perhaps, other agricultural commodities is admittedly impending. The demand for price guarantees by wheat growers, already insistent, will become imperative unless nature intervenes between now and August 1..... Reports received in Washington from the West indicate a state of mind bordering on desperation among the wheat raisers. Business paralysis in vast regions and political chaos are threatened. Senators and congressmen are in receipt of emphatic and even threatening demands for governmental intervention, and conservative leaders of farm organizations are losing ground every day."

Prohibition of Butter Substitutes

New York Produce Review and American Creamery for July 4 says in an editorial: "At the recent annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association resolutions were passed congratulating the Canadians upon the governmental prohibition of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes in that country and urging similar action by our own Congress in the interest of the public health, agriculture and the general welfare."

Wheat Situation

Modern Miller for July 7 says in an editorial: "It seems a bit absurd that men at one time fear future wheat starvation and a decade later see the destruction of agriculture through over-production of wheat. The mind that travels into the future seems to be guided by fear -- fear of too little -- fear of too much."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 The New York Times for July 8 says: "Commenting on the campaign that sanitarians in different quarters of the globe are carrying on against the dreaded and, unless remedial measures are instituted promptly, fatal anthrax infection in man, The Nation's Health recounts some of the things that the human race has to contend against in the shape of accidental diseases and injuries. The writer says, '..... These figures have been set forth in extenso with the desire of indoctrinating the seriousness of this problem. The United States Department of Agriculture has done its work so quietly and effectively in preventing this disease that many sanitarians have been lulled into a false sense of security so far as anthrax is concerned. Nevertheless it should be recalled that the sum total of cases in our tannery workers is not small and that not so long ago there was a very acute problem created by the spread of the disease by shaving brushes..... Inoculation with the attenuated virus is a measure of prevention, but so long as we get animal products from countries having an indifferent veterinary service the disinfection of raw materials destined for industries working in animal products must be practiced.'"

2 The National Stockman and Farmer (Pennsylvania edition) for July 7 says in an editorial: "A group of economists and statisticians will meet next week to consider the prospects for wheat, cattle and hogs. Later the wisdom there assembled will be boiled down into a report or a forecast and published in the hope that it may help farmers to adjust their operations to the probabilities of the future. A great deal of criticism has been directed at Secretary Wallace for calling an earlier conference of this kind and publishing its report, but we see no serious objection to anybody's opinion on the future provided his name goes with it and it is clearly expressed as merely an opinion. The danger here lies in the official character of the assembly and the report, which official sanction may lead some persons to give it too much weight. Let us remember that these men are not prophets and don't pretend to be, that the official nature of their report means nothing at all, and that events are likely to prove that they are right sometimes and sometimes wrong. We would rather take the collective wisdom of the public, as expressed in prices for future delivery, than the opinions of any selected group; but we don't have such market expressions in all lines of production. So let's take the forecasts for what they are from whom they are, and let's use our heads for thinking purposes at the same time."

. . . . . .

3 Theodore H. Price says in Commerce and Finance for July 4: "What might be called the 'Blight of the Bureau' restrained activity in the cotton market last week. This blight generally makes its appearance about two weeks before the issuance of a Government report. During that period attention is diverted from the facts of the situation in an effort to guess or anticipate the cryptic figures that will be wired from Washington. To this end numerous private

reports are compiled and published. Their value is gauged not by the information they contain but by the degree in which they approximate the reports of the Agricultural Department which are understood by nobody and are forgotten in a few days..... For this reason the daily reports of temperature and rainfall are to be preferred as indicia of the outlook and from now until September 15 the thermometer readings will be a major market influence. If they range around 100 for very long in any important portion of the Cotton Belt the market will probably boil, but if not it may only simmer."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 10: Wheat under pressure on the 10th with most weakness shown at close. Corn weakened late in sympathy with wheat. Corn reported firing in parts of Oklahoma.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.12; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.02; No. 2 mixed corn 84¢; No. 2 yellow corn 87¢; No. 3 white oats 40¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 73¢.

Chicago hog prices opened slow, 10 to 15¢ lower, closed 15¢ lower than Monday's average, bulk of sales $6.65 to $7.45; beef steers slow, steady to 15¢ lower, at $8.40 to $10.65; butcher cows and heifers $3.85 to $10.35; feeder steers $4 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves 25¢ up at $7.75 to $11.50. Estimated receipts of livestock at 7 markets to-day were: Cattle 44,900, calves 10,750; hogs 124,500; sheep 52,000.

Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average, $250 to $600 bulk per car leading city markets. Irish Greys $250 to $300 in Baltimore and Chicago. South Carolina Tom Watson melons $400 to $425 in Philadelphia. Georgia peaches, Carmans, mostly $1 to $1.75 per 6-basket carrier consuming centers, $1.75 to $1.85 f.o.b. South Central Bliss Triumph potatoes $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. midwestern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes, standards 45's $2.25 to $2.75 eastern cities, $3 to $3.25 midwestern markets, $1.65 f.o.b.

Spot cotton down 1 point, closing at 27.45¢ per lb. New York July future contracts up 10 points closing at 26.90¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agri. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 10,	July 9,	July 10, 1922
20 Industrials	88.44	89.26	94.17
20 R.R. stocks	78.38	78.72	86.45

(Wall St. Jour., July 11.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 12, 1923.

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JUL 14 1923
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Section 1.

Wheat Market A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day says: "Reports of excellent wheat weather and big crops and a bright promise of immunity of the Northwest crop from black rust were responsible for the tumble in prices. The four great wheat exporting countries Canada, Australia, India and the United States, have more wheat than the importing countries need and this fact together with reports that Russia will have a big crop this year, was also responsible for pulling down the price. Failure of the mills to absorb the new wheat was another cause. Prices of corn and oats slumped in sympathy with wheat. ... Reports have drifted in to the farm bureau headquarters that farmers are preparing to turn their hogs into the wheat fields and make their crops into pork."

A Washington Dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger for to-day says: "There was every manifestation of concern here to-day over the sensational break in the wheat market in Chicago yesterday followed by further breaks to-day. How far these breaks would go officials refused to discuss, but they made the point strongly that the breaks were not due to speculative causes but primarily to the presence of too much wheat in the country. The latest developments in the wheat market increased the determination of the American Farm Bureau Federation to get the farmers, if possible, to withhold their wheat and take advantage of the intermediate credits and warehousing acts for this purpose. ... Among the reasons given for the inability of the foreign market to absorb the American surplus are these: Europe is planting and hoping to get more wheat than in late years; lack of money and credits continue a disturbing factor, with reports current that Germany and Italy are inaugurating a rationing system; there is in progress now strong competition in Argentine wheat, and this has already reacted unfavorably on the demand for the American product."

The New York Times for to-day says: "The decline in wheat prices assumed dramatic proportions when for the first time this year, and in fact, the first time since Sept. 15, 1922, the nearby options for wheat broke through the one-dollar mark. This was particularly impressive because it followed so closely the report of the United States Department of Agriculture indicating acreage and condition which do not point to a bumper crop. Since that report was issued wheat has lost approximately 5 cents per bushel and its total decline from the high point of the year, reached in the last week of April, now amounts exactly to 25 cents per bushel -- a tremendous shrinkage in the farmer's potential buying power. ... More disturbing is the knowledge that of all the panaceas proposed to aid the grain farmer and give him a 'living price' for his wheat, none appears to fit the present situation. He must grin and bear it. The one dip taken by the Government into trading regulation this year even now is held up to public view as one of the factors in the decline. It is the recording by law of the identity of every trader who engages in contracts for more than one million bushels of grain. This quite evidently removed one of the market's speculative balance wheels and no doubt frightened many speculators into dumping wheat onto an already congested market."

The Wall Street Journal for to-day says: "There are other factors which should have a counter effect upon the present bearishness. Estimated supply if anything is too optimistic in regard to yield and wheat is relatively cheaper than corn. Farmers will be apt to feed wheat at present prices rather than sell it and pay more for corn."

Section 2.

Crop Insurance

The Pacific Homestead for July 5 says in an editorial: "The subject of crop insurance has been one in which farmers have been greatly interested, but it has presented so many difficulties that very little progress has been made in this country by any commercial organization for this purpose. There is considerable available information about attempts at crop insurance in Europe and about certain forms of crop insurance, particularly hail insurance, in this country. ... One of the outstanding illustrations of successful cooperation is found in the history and record of the Grange in organizing, operating and maintaining mutual fire insurance cooperatives in almost every county where there is an active Grange membership. This activity of the Grange has been uniformly successful, almost entirely without failures for many years, and economical, efficient and satisfactory in a very large percentage of the localities where it is in operation. This experience and this background will lead farmers to study carefully the problems of crop insurance which will be outlined by and before Senator McNary's committee, and while it is recognized that the problems involved are very different, the Grange fire insurance experience may offer suggestions which will be of great value in the work of this committee."

Wheat Crop

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 5 says in an editorial: "Conditions obtaining in the world wheat situation make it all but inevitable that hastily drawn and ill-considered remedies will be proposed by sundry interests involved and pressed upon the Federal Government. Our carry over of wheat amounts to some 50,000,000 bushels this year, and the current crop in this country and Canada combined now promises to be somewhere near the size of last season. In addition, the European crop is expected to be about 200,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1922. Russia, too, is apparently on a much better footing. Looking still further ahead the outlook in the Southern Hemisphere is very bright for a large output in the year that is immediately ahead of farmers there. The fact may as well be frankly faced, therefore, that the wheat growers of this country have a none too favorable prospect in respect of prices for their output. But there is nothing whatever in the situation that in any manner gives warrant that the Government put up sufficient funds to take 200,000,000 bushels of the grain off the market and carry it for an indefinite period. ... The situation in which the American farmer finds himself should have the most careful consideration of both Government officials and the farmers themselves, but nothing is to be gained by half-baked schemes which would make price riggers out of Government departments."

Wheat Price Control

The Northwestern Miller for July 4 says: "Many people in many lands have tried to control the price of wheat. In ancient days, when countries were isolated and the transportation facilities were crude, slow and uncertain, the attempt was sometimes temporarily and locally successful. ... In modern times there have

been many strong attempts to force up the price of wheat by artificial means, conspcuous among them being the famous Leiter deal which was backed by almost unlimited money and yet failed dismally. ... The present movement differs in this respect from its ill-fated predecessors in that it ostensibly seeks to benefit, not a few manipulators, but an entire class; but its beneficent purpose will not in the slightest degree remove the difficulties in its way to success; nor will it change a particle the economic conditions, which are fundamental, that must be overcome before the proposed result can be accomplished. ... If some real friend of the farmer would point out to him that, in common with those in other industries, he must actually face post-war conditions and not try to dodge them; that, if the valuation he has put upon his land is out of proportion to the value of the crops raised from it, he must reconcile himself to the fact and mark down his property accordingly, the sooner the better; that, if he has accustomed himself during war years to luxuries and conveniences which his present income does not justify, he would do well promptly to readjust himself to changed conditions as others have done, the plain speaking might exasperate but could not possibly hurt him. If, finally, in respect to wheat raising, the farmer were advised to cease growing durum and other bastard varieties and endeavor to produce the best possible milling wheat, thereby to sell his grain at the highest price, commanding a premium over the ordinary market quotations, he might, if he followed the advice, materially improve his condition."

Wheat Situation

A special correspondence from Washington, D.C. to the Annalist for July 9 says: "It is not easy to forecast accurately whether or not the exports of grain from the United States will continue to decline below the 200,000,000-bushel mark in the fiscal year 1923-1924. Some think so; others believe that exports will again be above the 200,000,000 mark and, possibly, will show no recession from the 1922-1923 level. European increase in production (not taking Russia into account) as it will affect the visible supply of wheat for the next few months, has, according to the best estimates obtainable, scarcely more than equalized the reduced acreage in the United States and Canada. This seems to give assurance that, unless Russia reappears as a heavy producer and exporter, American exports may hold up over the 200,000,000-bushel level for the next twelve months. ... Nothing is more important to an intelligent understanding of the situation faced by the American farmer than a knowledge of conditions in regard to Russia. ... There were reports recently that Russian wheat growers were rapidly increasing their acreage and would ship large quantities into other European countries in 1923-1924. These reports were indefinite and are still received with skepticism, the theory being that, even though Russians may plant more wheat, transportation facilities are so demoralized that no large quantity could be shipped. Information on this head is most unsatisfactory. The best opinion is that Russia will not play a large part in 1923-1924, though she may reappear as a heavy producer and shipper of wheat more rapidly than expected; however, this is not anticipated."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1 Commenting on an article "A Department That Earns Its Keep" by M'Cready Sykes in Commerce and Finance for July 11, the editors of this journal say: "Mr. Sykes recently had the pleasure of making a visit to the Department of Agriculture. He went there because he had from time to time had a little good-natured fun with the department in the columns of this journal. Sometimes the department had seemed to take a lot of trouble and to print a good many pages about things that were comparatively unimportant. Some of our readers took this bantering too seriously. The Department of Agriculture is one of the most useful, one of the best run and most sensibly managed of all the departments of our Government. In fact, it is not much like a Government department. Therefore it seemed only fair to lay before the readers of Commerce and Finance a little picture of what the Department of Agriculture means to the country and of the great and permanent value of its work. Mr. Sykes would rather have made this article a personal sketch of the men in the department who are carrying on its work. They are the kind of men one likes to talk about. But the work of the department is so varied, so far-reaching and spread over such great spaces that one can not give even a fragmentary sketch of its work as a whole and within the brief limits of such an article tell about the men themselves."

2 Doings in Grain at Milwaukee for July says in an editorial: "If you sell a car of grain for thirty days' shipment, you pay a tax to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department of two cents on every $100 value involved on the ground that it is a sale for future delivery. The bureau has so ruled. Under the grain futures act, administered by the Department of Agriculture, however, this sort of a transaction is not classed as a sale for future delivery. The law explicitly states that it is not. This seems absurd, and as a matter of fact it is absurd. It is a situation, moreover, that might easily be corrected, and that without the necessity of amending any law on the statute books. ... The rule could be made that the term 'future delivery' shall not include sales of cash grain for deferred shipment or delivery, as expressly provided in the grain futures act."

3 The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for July 6 says in an editorial: "The Department of Agriculture is trying out a great many statistical experiments these days and is finding out that statistics frequently have a 'kick back'. ... For instance, the department's latest 'guestimate' is that 28.3 more sows will be bred for fall farrow than a year ago. Assuming that this information is correct the effect of its publication at this time exercises a very depressing influence on a market that is already discouragingly low for producers, while it will naturally tend to cause breeders to change their minds as to breeding for fall pigs. It simply goes to prove the danger of statistics, especially when improperly digested and explained. ... Figure it out for yourself. A tremendous amount of hog meat will be consumed in this country during the next two months. ...

On January 1st there were 65,000,000 hogs in the country, some have died in the past six months while others have been born to take their places so that the number on farms at this time is probably not far from 65,000,000. ... This talk of an oversupply of hogs in the country is all bosh. The chances are that supplies are so limited that a great many out-door parties will have to get along with dried beef and sardines this summer."

4 The Outlook for July 11 says in an editorial: "It is not likely that Secretary Wallace will meet the man who can convince him that the Administration at Washington is deliberately hamstringing Alaska; but he is likely to meet a number of men who agree with Sherman Rogers, The Outlook's Industrial Correspondent, that the Government of Alaska needs to be reorganized, simplified and freed from bureaucracy."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 11: All wheat deliveries sold new low for season on th 11th and lowest for month of July since 1914. Chicago July and September went below $1 and stayed there most of day. Northwester houses who bought on recent black rust board led selling and found support limited. Crop reports from Northwest more favorable and sentiment bearish. Corn closed firm.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.11; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.02; No. 2 mixed corn 85¢; No. 2 yellow corn 87¢; No. 3 white oats 40¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 72¢; No. 1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 85¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 80¢.

Chicago hogs were active 10¢ higher than Tuesday's average, bulk of sales $6.65 to $7.55; beef steers steady to strong at $8.40 to $10.50; veal calves 25 to 50¢ lower at $7.50 to $12.25.

Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average, $275 to $555 bulk per car, top of $650 in Chicago. Georgia peaches, Hileys $1.75 to $2.75 per 6-basket carrier, $2.25 to $3.50 per bushel basket leading cities, $1.75 f.o.b. Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes $5.50 to $7.00 per barrel eastern markets, top of $7.25 in New York, $6.25 to $6.50 f.o.b. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes, standards 45's $2.25 to $3 eastern markets, $3 to $3.50 midwestern cities, $1.25 f.o.b.

Spot cotton down 11 points, closing at 27.34¢ per lb. New York July future contracts up 4 points, closing at 26.94¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 11,	July 10,	July 11, 1922
20 Industrials	87.80	88.44	94.88
20 R.R. stocks	77.73	78.38	86.95

(Wall St. Jour., July 12.)

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 13, 1923.

Section 1.

Wheat Prices The Wall Street Journal for to-day says in an editorial: "As if emulating European precedents, wheat has entered the lists as a high diver. ...Although western Europe is somewhat belated, and probably has less wheat than preliminary estimates claimed, other countries have in the past few weeks improved far more and the international wheat crop at this time now looks larger than some weeks ago. In such circumstances the import demand will go to the surplus countries that can sell the cheapest. We have elected in this country to maintain super-high prices and wage levels. It is an inexorable law of economics that in trade competition the most expensive or least efficient producer falls before the more efficient. We can not, therefore, expect to sell much wheat in competition with other countries that produce it cheaper and have surplus for export. Then, too, we have taken the very course most likely to depress the price of wheat. If any thinking man honestly believed the grain futures act would be of benefit to the farmer he should be disillusioned now. After only a few weeks of its operation wheat has gone to this low level. Undoubtedly many thought that when speculation's head was laid on the block they were destroying an enemy. They were, in fact, killing the best friend of the wheat farmer. Speculative buying takes care of about 90 per cent of the wheat offered on the market. The administration of the grain futures act has eliminated speculation from the business and the farmers are getting the results. The politicians sowed the wind and the poor farmers must reap the whirlwind. Our entire farming situation has been bedeviled and muddled by politics. Let there be no mistake in this matter. ... Wherever the Government, through either of the two active branches, has placed its finger upon the farming situation it has made bad worse. The grain futures act was the crowning achievement. The politicians hailed it as a great victory. Let the farmers turn to classical history and read what Pyrrhus said about his -- 'another such victory and I return to Epirus without a single soldier.'"

Rural Credit Arthur D. Welton says in the Philadelphia Ledger for to-day: "A committee of the Illinois Bankers' Association has made a report that the most serious problem confronting the farmer arises from lack of means to pay his debts. The ordinary or soap-box reaction to this statement is that the farmer does not get the price he should for his products. If he did he could pay his debts. The Bank Association's committee, however, opines that the farmer has been over-capitalized. When money was plentiful -- and it is now reasonably plentiful -- bankers and money lenders permitted the farmer to borrow beyond his normal credit responsibility. It is not lack of credit now, but too much some time ago, that makes the farmer's problem. The blame, if any, rests with the bankers and farmers themselves.... The War Finance Corporation saved the day for some hundreds of banks, It took the farmers' paper off the bankers' hands. It gave the farmer a breathing spell. The farmer had to earn his way out, and he always will. ... At first glance it may seem odd to state that the new rural credit banks will correct this situation, but they are likely to do it. If they are properly managed, they will measure their farmer-customers' needs with precision and without bias. They will not err on the side of profit to themselves."

Section 2.

Agricultural Situation

Wall Street Journal for July 10 says in an editorial: "It is perhaps natural that the farmer should feel that he is the victim not of economic laws but of financial or governmental manipulation or both whenever anything goes wrong. Yet in the years of leanness through which the farmer has been passing the forces have been beyond human control. Few are the persons who deliberately mulcted the farmer. One financial authority after another the last few months has shown indubitably that, contrary to popular belief in the Mississippi Valley, the deflation of bank credits was much greater in the cities than in the rural regions. There has been no malicious discrimination against farmers. But it is natural enough for the farmer to assume there has been. The manufacturer can shift to low-gear readily enough; the farmer can not thus lower his production in ratio with demand; his crop is in the ground once for all. To that extent there is a speculative element in his occupation which lies beyond human skill. The coming fall it ought to be very interesting to watch the operation of the Intermediate Credit Banks which Congress provided for last spring and the cooperative organizations for warehousing and marketing which the farmers are building up. They hope to avoid dumping their crop into the elevators all at once. This is far better than to ask for special legislation for $1.50 wheat. It has the added advantage that it calls upon the farmers to do the job themselves instead of calling upon the Government to do what in truth no Government is able to do. The farm makes its greatest progress when it undertakes to work out its own salvation, like every other human institution."

British Urged to Produce Sugar

A London dispatch to the New York Times for July 7 says: "American speculators in sugar, according to the thesis developed in Parliament to-day by Premier Baldwin, will not have a very long period in which to make profits at the expense of consumers. Also the American sugar producers may have to look forward to keener competition. ... Only by considerably increasing sugar production, Premier Baldwin said, could the world get that surplus which would give it more or less constant sugar prices. Growers and manufacturers of sugar in the British Empire had the opportunity of building up a large industry, he declared. Nothing did more to foster agriculture in Germany before the war, or to increase the wealth of that country, he added, than the sugar industry, which was built up on scientific lines under strict protection and became one of the most profitable of German industries. Now that this country, he said, had to remit such very large sums to the United States it was a matter of very vital importance that England should, as far as possible, encourage the growth of certain products outside the United States."

Corn Situation

The Breeder's Gazette for July 5 says in an editorial: "A corn surplus that prompted amateur economists to advocate its use as fuel not long since has vanished, almost overnight, as was predicted, when incineration and production projects were given more or less serious consideration. Whence the surplus has gone is open to conjecture. Much of it was dissipated by extravagant feeding, and a considerable proportion is now stored in packers' cellars all over the country in the shape of hog product yet to be merchandised. Nevertheless, it is a case of surprising disappearance, as the Chicago stock has dwindled in a few months from something more than 17 million to less than a million bushels in the face of a moderate demand. The surplus, which may have been overestimated, a confirmed habit with crop statisticians, was consumed on the farm and marketed on four feet. In many western localities corn is now worth more than wheat, denoting scarcity. ... A vanished corn surplus and an uncertainty as to the outcome of the growing crop have exerted a somewhat disconcerting influence on livestock feeding. Feed is always the factor of paramount importance and the rule has been, subject to the usual percentage of violation, that feeding under similar conditions to those now existing has been profitable by eliminating an element that uses cheap feed as its trade barometer."

Crop Reduction

H.J. Waters says in the Weekly Kansas City Star for July 4: "The doctrine that no farmer should increase his output at a time like this is based, of course, on the assumption that we are already producing as much food and raw material for clothing as is needed and that an increase in the output would injure the producer and further lower prices. It assumes also that all farmers are equal in intelligence, industry and thrift, and are, therefore, entitled to the same reward. ... It would be the same thing to say that one merchant should not try to sell more goods than another or to give his customers better service than the poorest merchant in town. ... No more dangerous doctrine could be proposed than that all should be made to prosper alike. All that any Nation can guarantee its citizens is equality of opportunity and a free chance to use unfettered their power. We can not hope by legislation or organization to make up for differences in the ability and energy of workers. Men are not equal in capacity to achieve. The incentive to produce what the world has not before had always has been the assurance of the right to enjoy the full reward of that production. A Nation resting upon the principle that the achievement of the industrious and strong should be held down to the level of the lazy and the weak would soon sink to oblivion."

Report on Cotton Crop

The Annalist for July 9 says: "The size of the new cotton crop, if one may take the Department of Agriculture's figures as an accurate forecast, bears out the theory that 30-cent cotton, or even 25-cent cotton, has been a very powerful stimulus to increased acreage."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1

In an editorial commenting on the department's pig and crop estimates, The National Provisioner for July 7 says: "The Government has made a careful study and has endeavored to gather sound and adequate statistics. It will be recalled that some time ago The National Provisioner urged more scientific and accurate figures on supply to aid in stabilizing the livestock and meat industry. In response to such urging from many sources this pig survey system and other studies are being undertaken. The second basis for helping packers to make practical calculations in their business, at least so far as hog supply is concerned, is the work to be done by the second conference of practical economic experts called at Washington in July. This conference, in which representatives of packers will sit, will have before it the results of the pig estimate and the crop estimate of corn acreage and production. With these facts for study the conference will prepare a report on probably demand at home and abroad, and a forecast of the corn-hog situation. In this way the best available information may be sifted and analyzed by some of the ablest men in the industry. It is a new method of 'getting down to brass tacks' that, if persisted in, ought to have beneficial results in stabilizing both livestock production and meat packing."

2 The Southwestern Miller for July says in an editorial: "As it uses the grain futures markets for hedging in various degrees, the milling industry will find some satisfaction in the action of the Department of Agriculture in promulgating rules for enforcing the new grain futures act. ... The new crop year has opened with a relationship between futures and cash wheat that is healthy to the milling business; there is a small carrying charge in the July wheat futures price in Kansas City and a fair carrying charge in the September futures quotations as compared with the current month. If futures markets are to render the service they were created to perform, such a relationship must be continued. It should be the purpose of the Capper-Tincher law enforcement division of the Department of Agriculture to refrain from disturbing this relationship. The grain houses that handle hedges for millers and other interests in the futures markets are pleased that the new regulations require only a daily statement of the net long and short position in futures transactions with details only on trades of more than 500,000 bushels in Minneapolis and Kansas City and of more than 1,000,000 bushels in Chicago. It is still maintained that to draw lines between trades of less than 500,000 bushels and those above this amount is unwarranted but there is reason to believe that the enforcement work will be so conducted as to make the larger operators who transact a legitimate futures business confident that they are not to be looked upon any differently than those engaging in smaller transactions. ... This sets up the Department of Agriculture as a censor, and will add to the pressure of the individual market

censorship over the circulation of crop reports and other data intended to influence futures operations. As previously stated, there can be no objection to this, for it is desirable to put an end to the promiscuous dissemination of wild market information."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 12: Wheat unsettled on the 12th but closed about unchanged. General trade had better tone. Corn trade light; country offerings increased.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.12; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.01; No. 2 mixed corn 85¢; No. 2 yellow corn 90¢; No. 3 white oats 39¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 73¢.

Chicago hog prices unevenly 10 to 15¢ higher, bulk of sales $6.85 to $7.75; medium and good beef steers $8.50 to $10.65; fat lambs steady to 15¢ higher at $12.50 to $15.25; veal calves $7.25 to $11.50.

Georgia Tom Watson watermelons 22-30 lb. average $250 to $550 bulk per car, top of $640 in Chicago. Georgia peaches, Hileys, and Belles $2 to $2.75 per 6-basket carrier eastern markets, $1.50 to $1.75 f.o.b. usual terms. Georgia cantaloupes, flats 12-15 melons, 35¢ to 50¢ in New York. South Carolina flats, 65¢ to 75¢ in Boston. Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes $5.50 to $7 per barrel consuming markets, $6.25 f.o.b. usual terms. Maryland Irish Cobblers $6 to $6.25 in Philadelphia.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 39 1/4¢; Chicago 37 1/2¢; Philadelphia 40¢; Boston 39 1/2¢.

Hay receipts in eastern markets light. Trading dull with little changes in prices.

Spot cotton unchanged, closing at 27.34¢. New York July future contracts up 16 points, closing at 27.10¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 12,	July 11,	July 12, 1922
20 Industrials	87.64	87.80	94.65
20 R.R. stocks	78.11	77.73	86.47

(Wall St. Jour., July 12.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 14, 1923.

Section 1.

Supply of Wheat The Philadelphia Ledger for to-day says "Eugene Meyer, jr., chairman of the War Finance Corporation, who recently returned from Europe, where he studied the trade situation, stepped into the wheat-price controversy to-day saying: 'The figures for the world stock of wheat, in proportion to the world's annual production and consumption, are not, in my opinion, dangerous. I believe that some of the people who, with good intentions, are trying to help the wheat producer, are lending power to the propaganda for depressing prices. I think they are discouraging buyers, frightening producers and encouraging bear speculators. There is too much talk about dangerously large stocks. The stocks in Europe are reduced to a minimum. If there are to be stocks, they have to be carried in the producing countries. Probably the stocks in excess of the pre-war normal carried in the producing countries are no greater than the deficiencies in the stocks carried in the consuming countries. The experience of the last two years should lead us to be distrustful of the statistics concerning the stocks and the impossibility of marketing them. With the improvement in the generalbanking situation and ample resources, there can be no question concerning the availability of adequate financing for orderly marketing of the wheat crop, as well as all other agricultural products. Looking over the wheat position of America in the long run and from a somewhat broader point of view, the position of America as a producer of wheat for export will depend on its ability to produce wheat at a profit in competition with other producing countries of the world.'"

Farming in Alaska Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, after consultation with the agents of his department and with other experts interested in the agricultural development of Alaska, announced to-day his conviction that the future will see great development of farming in the territory, but that the country will never produce crops beyond the needs of Alaskans themselves. (Press for July 14.)

Farm Labor There was a slight decrease in employment in the country last month, according to a survey by the Labor Department, made public to-night. ... The demand for farm labor continues, and in some sections the shortage of this class of help is acute. Progress in State and Federal road building is being hampered, the survey says, because of insufficient labot. Shortage of carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers exists in many cities. (Press, July 14.)

Section 2.

Grain Marketing Situation

The Prairie Farmer for July 7 says in an editorial: "Prices of grain are slumping. Too many of our agricultural leaders have already slumped. They are fiddling while Rome burns. ... They have no constructive plans. They offer no hope of relief from low grain prices. ... Our multiplicity of committees have been on the nest a year but have hatched nothing. We don't believe they ever will. The period of incubation is long past. It is time to bury the eggs behind the barn and then break up the setting hens. Then we can start over again. Let's discharge all these grain marketing committees, stop fussing around over the past, and plan some real work for the future. For heaven's sake, let's do something."

Reduction of Farm Crops

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 11 says in an editorial: "There ought to be no hesitancy in facing the fact that we are tending to an overproduction of wheat in this country, any more than there should be weakness in condemning the programme of certain soi-disant friends of the farmer, which squints distinctly in the direction of unduly curtailed production of other products or of hoarding consumable goods in the hope of artificially forcing up prices. It is of the utmost importance in considering these matters to distinguish most carefully between the diversion of capital from one industry to another and more profitable one and the deliberate curtailment of production with the intention of raising the price level sufficiently to support a partially idle population. Failure to observe that distinction is evident in some quarters and may bring added difficulties. Moreover, it ought not to be overlooked for a moment that a considerable part of the existing troubles of the rural population of this country is due to the continued tinkering with economic law that is the wont of all too many of our public officials. Our farmers are badly in need of real and wise counsellors."

Department of Agriculture 1

In an article called "What Does Your Department Need?" E.V. Wilcox says in the Country Gentleman for July 14: "To my way of thinking the department has altogether too many projects, too many lines of work. There are those who seem to think that every possible field of inquiry should be covered with from one to a score of projects at least outlined on paper. I looked over the department program of work in which thousands of projects were beautifully described. But some of these projects have shown no signs of life for the past fifteen years except when the question of allotting funds came up. In approving the use of the Adams fund for research in the State experiment stations, A.C. True and E.W. Allen, of the Office of Experiment Stations, have ruled that projects which show no signs of life shall be either discarded or resuscitated, and that no moribund project shall be carried on the list to receive Federal funds. The high standing and substantial achievements of

the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are in no small degree due to the clear vision of Dr. A.C. True. Were such a spring housecleaning as the above applied to the Department of Agriculture more than half of the projects now carried on the books would go into the ash can. And the other projects would be the bigger and stronger for it."

2 The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for July 10 says in an editorial: "Up to date the Department of Agriculture has not seen fit to specify the value of the wheat farmers' dollar as compared with the stock farmers' dollar. Such information would be of national assistance in promoting the department's scheme of greater diversification in agriculture."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 13: Wheat prices averaged higher on the 13th. Foreign demand slow. Corn firm on unfavorable crop reports from parts of Southwest. Country corn offerings heavier.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.05; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.02; No. 2 mixed corn 86¢; No. 2 yellow corn 89¢; No. 3 white oats 40¢.

Chicago hog prices unevenly 10 to 25¢ lower on better grades and 15 to 25¢ on others, bulk of sales $6.60 to $7.55; veal calves were 25¢ lower at $7.25 to $11.

Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, $200 to $475 bulk per car, top of $650 in New York, 22-30 lb. average $100 to $375 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Georgia peaches, Hileys $2 to $3 per 6-basket carrier leading cities. Virginia and Maryland Eastern Shore Cobbler potatoes, mostly $5.50 to $6.75 per barrel eastern markets, Norfolk Section stock $4.50 to $6 consuming centers, $5.50 to $5.75 f.o.b. South Carolina Green meats, standards 45's $1 to $1.25 in Baltimore. California Salmon Tints standards 45's $2.25 to $3.50 eastern markets, Arizona stock $3 to $3.50.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 39¢; Chicago 38¢; Philadelphia 40¢; Boston 39 1/4¢.

Spot cotton up 11 points, closing at 27.45¢ per lb. New York July future contracts up 5 points, closing at 27.15¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 13,	July 12,	July 13, 1922
20 Industrials	89.07	87.64	94.96
20 R.R. stocks	79.08	78.11	86.24

(Wall St. Jour., July 14.)

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JUL 16 1923
U.S. Department of Agriculture

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 16, 1923.

Section 1.

Price of Wheat The New York Times for July 15 says: "That it is folly to try to control American wheat production by limiting the acreage sown, as suggested by a group of economists in Washington last week, and that 'dollar wheat' does not mean distress for the American farmer, were statements made yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation and President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He declared it was his belief that there would be no general or widespread relief from the existing demoralized market for wheat until this country came to appreciate the conditions in Europe which were of vital concern to every American. Asserting that there exists no reason for pessimism, Mr. Barnes explained, however, that there'is little hope for real opportunity for the American farmer until the financial and productive stability of Europe is restored.'"

Foreign Markets The New York Times for to-day says: "Growing competition in the foreign market, said one of Wall Street's economists in discussing the decline in the price of wheat, was making it necessary for American farmers to study plans of reaching the foreign market, and already a liberal education had been obtained on this point by farmers. The Baruch plan of cooperative ownership by the farmers of a grain selling company such as the Armour Grain Company met with his approval, although this plan, he pointed out, was still in embryo. Besides placing the agricultural industry in the foreign field with both feet, it was suggested, this plan would probably widen the margin of profit to farmers on their produce sold at home."

Loans to Farmers The New York Times for July 15 says: "The day has passed when every rural community has its local farmer-financier, and modern farmers must turn to newer methods of raising money in times of need, according to Jaren Van Wagenen, jr., who has made a special study of modern farm credits for The American Agriculturist. Among other reasons suggested as influencing the change in such methods is the large investment of floating rural capital in Government securities during the World War. 'Up to that time each rural community had money enough to finance its own requirements,' says Mr. Van Wagenen. 'Nobody had much money. Most generally the savings of long years of thrifty, forehanded farmers was represented by savings bank deposits and by local farm mortgages. Then came our great wartime campaign for funds, and under the stress of patriotic appeal, together with the impulse of sound business judgment, about all of this floating rural capital was safely locked up in the world's premier security -- Uncle Sam's promise to pay. The local money lender, having entrusted about all his savings to the Government at Washington, is no longer able to finance Jones when he comes across lots to see him.'"

Section 2.

Beverages

The Rural New-Yorker for July 14 says in an editorial: "While the American public is drinking enough 'pop' and similar stuff to float several warships, great quantities of milk and fruit juices barely bring the cost of production because of a light demand. The milk and the fruit juice would be far more satisfying and far more nutritious. The money obtained from their sale would be well distributed and would come back into trade. This colored water fad is doing the dairy and fruit business more harm than oleomargarine ever did. The remedy for it is psychological. Induce or train the American public to change their soft drink habits."

Farm Population

Farm and Ranch for July 14 says in an editorial: "Five per cent of the American population could feed the United States as well as 72 per cent of India now feeds itself. Numbers don't count much in farming, any more than in any other business. What counts is intelligence; individual and collective; an intelligence that devises quick methods and efficient instruments, and an intelligence that skilfully puts these methods and instruments to use. It is folly to bother one's head with concern about the growing scarcity of farmers. It is almost criminal to frighten one's fellows with the spectre of impending food shortage. The American farmer will keep step with the American engineer and the American biologist, along the road of progress."

Negro Migration

The Survey for July 15 says: "One-seventh of the working people of the country are said to be colored. When they shift about things are bound to rock. Already the economic balance has been upset in both the North and South. The migrants have left behind them an unadjusted agriculture -- lands untilled, crops unharvested, a new kind of farming striving to establish itself without enough laborers to do it. Labor-saving machinery is being brought in. Rumor has it that a satisfactory cotton picker is at last invented. The poor white, freed from Negro competition, can have his chance on the land if he wants it, which seems doubtful since he too has found the factory. More than a year ago a movement was set on foot to induce white farmers from the North and West to come South, a continuation of that part of the western migration of the last century which turned south at the Rocky Mountains and started east again in a great whorl. The country is set on downing the weevil even if the planting of cotton must be forbidden for a year. By persuasion or substitution the white land owner must find ways to work his land, for the Negro is free to go and the fancy is on him. ... In spite of the discomfort due to this migration it is probably a good thing, both for the old agricultural order in the South and for the newer industrial order in the North. ... If the black man weeds himself and his slipshod methods out of the rich lands of the South, there is a chance for scientific farming, machine agriculture, and an increased yield. For the Negro is but a poor farmer while he bids fair to become a pretty good mechanic."

Production of Wheat

The Economic World for July 7 says: "There is much misconception in the theory that the individual farmer, by reason of his isolation, lack of organization and lack of knowledge of market conditions, is at a disadvantage in selling his wheat crop. ... The price of wheat from day to day in central markets is a consensus of world opinion as to its value, with all factors in the situation taken into account. The local markets where the farmers sell are more restricted, but the daily papers carry the quotations of the central markets to every village and farm, and the local markets are not likely to be far out of line. Moreover, the task of moving the crop from the farms to the central markets is quite distinct and different from that of attempting to control the latter. The farmers' cooperative elevators can operate with little risk because they have the hedging facilities of the central markets; but when the farmer sets out to operate independently of the markets, or to control the markets, he takes his place with the other speculators, with possibly one economic factor in his favor, to wit, ability to carry his own wheat in his own granary at lower cost than it can be carried in the centers. ... Moreover, the whole idea of mass action, group control over the various commodities and services which are offered for exchange in the modern community is fundamentally unsound. It is syndicalism, which is worse than socialism. The latter in theory seeks to promote common interests, but syndicalism magnifies group interests and would promote endless antagonisms. Neither would accomplish the professed purpose of benefiting the masses, because that is accomplished more effectually through individual initiative and freedom. If too much wheat is being grown, production should be reduced, but that is best accomplished by having each individual producer free to adapt his policies to his own conditions, rather than by having every producer reduce his acreage in accordance with instructions from headquarters. In the first place, the officials at headquarters are fallible and may blunder. In the second place, all farmers are not growing wheat under the same conditions or at the same cost."

Readjustment of Prices

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 13 says: "News of dollar wheat was another pin prick for the men who are trying to solve the riddle of making plans for dry goods merchandising for the spring season of 1924. It accentuated the wide disparity of value between food and clothing and brought again into high relief the great problem of how to readjust prices so that the things the farmer buys will not be so far distant from the things he sells. ... Buyers are not disposed to be enthusiastic about prospects for the summer. It is very common to find a buyer who says he has goods enough to go on with until he knows more about how the goods sold for fall delivery to retailers will be taken in. The dullness in cotton goods continues. Orders in mill hands are expiring very fast and new business does not come along at all satisfactorily. Curtailment of production is being urged upon manufacturers by mill agents in a number of instances until the new cotton crop begins to move."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1 Textile World for July 7 says in an editorial: "Officials of the Department of Agriculture and all users of American cotton are to be congratulated upon the tentative acceptance by all of the important foreign exchanges and associations of the legal standards defined by the Fulmer law. ... Officials of the Department of Agriculture and other proponents of the new standards for American cotton have been criticized by Textile World for the steam-roller methods by which they have sought arbitrarily to enforce these standards upon the foreign trade, but, in view of the apparent desire of the Government officials to interpret the Fulmer Act in a broad-minded and liberal manner, we are willing to modify our criticism to the extent of admitting that their policy of action has produced results whereas a quarter century of agitating the desirability of world standards for American cotton has produced nothing but resolutions. For various reasons, that do not call for repetition at this time, we have held that the Liverpool standards were the logical basis for world standards for American cotton, but it may now be admitted that failure of the Fulmer Act to recognize this basis has retained for the enforcing officials a trading basis in their negotiations with foreign associations and Governments. The friendly spirit in which these negotiations have been conducted thus far, compels the belief that the outcome will be satisfactory to every one associated with the growing, handling and spinning of American cotton, and that we can look forward to the universal adoption of world standards for American cotton even though the latter may approximate eventually closely to existing Liverpool standards."

2 Who Is Who In The Grain Trade for July 5 says: "At the annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association at Cleveland, E.C. Eikenberry, of Ohio, former president of the Grain Dealers National Association, attacked the present system of Federal crop reporting on the ground that it tends to depress the prices of grain. ... Mr. Eikenberry contends that the Department of Agriculture is the biggest friend the foreign buyer has because it keeps him constantly posted on the condition of the American farmer. ... Thus does Government paternalism defeat itself. Though aimed to help the farmer it actually injures him. ... Members of the association may not agree with all Mr. Eikenberry had to say in his address but they will heartily endorse most of it. ... He said: 'Crop reporting is not a natural function of Government. It can be undertaken quite as successfully by private enterprise. ... As America is always a surplus producer of grain, a constant and persistent statement from official sources as to the size of this surplus with inference that we are ardently and anxiously seeking a foreign outlet, delivers to prospective and ultimate consumers all facts by which to so order their needs and use their purchasing facilities that supplies may be purchased on most favorable terms.'"

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

For the week ended July 13: Chicago hog prices for the week were generally downward ranging from 45¢ to $1.25 on heavies and 45 to 65¢ on lights. Veal calves ranged from 25 to 50¢ lower. Fat lambs were $1 lower with yearlings 75¢ to $1.25 down and ewes 50¢ higher. Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending July 6: Cattle and calves 35,291; hogs 7,333; sheep 23,708.

Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes irregular leading markets for the week; slightly weaker at shipping points. South Central Bliss Triumphs tend lower. Watermelon markets decline. Georgia Hiley peaches generally steady. Cantaloupes show an upward tendency in most leading markets.

Hay receipts light; trading dull with little change in prices. Quoted July 13: No. 1 Timothy Philadelphia $26, New York $27.50, Chicago $25, Minneapolis $18, Atlanta $26. No. 1 alfalfa Kansas City $19, Omaha $18.50, No. 1 prairie Kansas City $12, Omaha $18.50, St. Louis $18.50.

Wheat prices advanced first three days of week on rust reports and strength in corn but declined later and closed at net losses. Chicago September wheat down 3 3/8¢; Chicago September corn up 1 5/8¢.

Closing prices in Chicago cash markets: No. 2 red winter wheat $1.05; No. 2 hard winter wheat $1.02; No. 2 mixed corn 86¢; No. 2 yellow corn 89¢; No. 3 white oats 40¢. Average farm price No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 73¢.

While butter gained strength most of the week and price advances occurred, the tone at the close was barely steady to weak. Poor quality due to hot weather defects has had the effect of cutting down the percentage of top grades, causing a scarcity of these and some accumulation of undergrades.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 39¢; Chicago 38¢; Philadelphia 40¢; Boston 39 1/4¢.

Cheese markets fairly firm and active following advances of around 1¢ in Wisconsin on Monday which placed trading generally on a higher price level. Considerable quantities have been bought for storage. Cheese prices in Chicago primary markets July 12: Flats 22¢; Twins 21 1/2; Daisies 22¢; Double Daisies 21 3/4¢; Young Americas, Longhorns and Square Prints 22 3/4¢.

Spot cotton prices declined 16 points during the week. New York July future contracts advanced 37 points. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 14,	July 13,	July 14, 1922
20 Industrials	89.40	89.07	95.35
20 R.R. stocks	79.20	79.08	86.56

(Wall St. Jour., July 16.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 17, 1923.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Section 1.

Business Conditions The New York Times for July 17 says: "The United States should continue prosperous even without heavy buying of her products by Europe, according to Frank A. Vanderlip, who was yesterday quoted by Dow, Jones & Co. as saying that the 'wholesomeness of the business and banking situations in the United States to-day is unprecedented. ... I firmly believe that, despite the small outlet to foreign countries of our enormous production, the United States can within itself continue a prosperous Nation. The recent improvement in industrial conditions bespeaks this fact. Within the last month business has been unusually active and, more important, with all this huge production there has not been any speculative purchasing of commodities and overbuying of stocks of materials and goods. The country is not, to my mind, facing any spirited business boom, but there will be, perhaps, steady orderly activity in all industrial pursuits. The wealth of the country emphasizes the fact that America herself can enjoy exceptional prosperity, notwithstanding what is going on in Europe. Not only is labor more efficient, but modernized methods of manufacture and agriculture tell of the business strides this country enjoys.'"

Cotton Situation The Wall Street Journal for July 17 says in an editorial: "In May American mills consumed 542,166 bales of lint cotton. As this is the smallest since last December, it must be assumed that a price of 31.30 for spot cotton and 30.74 for the July future was the level that checked American consumption. The statistical position, however, still remains dangerously strong. This check to consumption was far from a bad thing for the cotton industry. ... Farm purchasing power is likely to be decreased somewhat this season, but otherwise there is nothing in the credit or business outlook in the United States to suggest a smaller distribution of the manufactured product, and it is to be noted also that there has been no overbuying or accumulation of goods. It was the foreign and not the domestic situation that had the most to do in saving us from a runaway cotton market. Exports in the eleven months compared with a year ago fell off 1,608,000 bales. Decreasing supply in foriegn stocks of American cotton, however, showed that Europe has not stopped consuming cotton. The decline in exports only means a hole correspondingly large in the foreign-held stocks which later must be filled by exports from this country. ... The position of the cotton market, therefore, is still very strong. For the immediate future it can be checked only by a drastic reduction in domestic consumption, while the longer future calls for a large crop, which at this time is not in evidence."

Export of Farm Products A Washington dispatch to the New York Times for today says: "Grain exports of the United States fell off 1,000,000 bushels during the week ended July 14, compared with the previous week. The biggest slump came in the exports of rye, which dropped from 1,481,000 to 592,000 bushels.

Section 2.

Canadian Wheat Prices

The New York Times for July 16 says in an editorial: "October wheat has been selling for less than a dollar in Winnipeg. ... Meanwhile, the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission is eliciting much interesting and some contradictory testimony. Thus at Lethbridge, Alberta, some farmers were sure that a wheat pool would have a tendency to lessen fluctuations and stabilize prices, and that there had been a glut on the market early in the season. 'Too much meddling by armchair agricultural experts,' said one farmer. Something radically wrong with the marketing system, another testified. Nothing wrong with it, most efficient possible, a miller believed. Then why do the farmers find it so hard to make money on their wheat? Because 'the European buyer won't pay the price to which we are entitled,' replied the miller. If the European could afford to pay more and freight rates were reduced, the farmers could make money. So the troubles of farmers both sides of the border are much alike. A farmer member of the Alberta Legislature said that 25 per cent of the farmers of Southern Alberta deal in the wheat option market at Winnipeg and put more in their purses by those speculations than by their farm labors. This is mighty curious, if true."

Farm Crops

Under the title "We Need 'Balanced Production' More Than Loans," W.W. Reynolds says in the Rural New-Yorker for July 14: "Note this fact. This is fast becoming an industrial land. It will eat and wear all that the labor on the farms can grow, if that labor will engage in trying to grow enough, and not too much of any thing. On the other hand look at Kansas, nearly 'bleeding' again growing wheat to give away, with one sheep to 180 acres. See a South Dakota man getting less than $2 for four cars of potatoes, and Idaho in wheat and potatoes when the farmers of these States should be growing sugar beets. ... Much of the stuff sold for buckwheat cakes is execrable. Real flour, grown in the right sections is a delicacy. ... Sections where that good stuff grows are piling on a surplus of wheat, vegetables, etc., when they should try to supply the United States with pancakes. ... Our linen, linseed oil, and cake money goes to Belgium, Holland, Ireland and other foreign lands, while Americans stick in the old production ruts. I am in earnest about balancing production. Forget legislation, loans, transportation and such alleged reliefs for awhile and see if we will cut down surplus products by trying to grow all the different foods and fibers needed in America, that they will all be short of the demand. Then by working eight hours a day, moderately, and making the families stay in the house, trucks will come after all we have, and we will set the price."

Immigration of Farm Labor

Providence Journal for July 12 says in an editorial: "There is no doubt that the situation of the American farmer is unsatisfactory; the wages of farm labor are moving up while the prices of farm products are travelling downward. But the farmers are singularly slow in learning that the remedy is an increase in the labor

supply rather than in the hoarding of wheat at the expense of the Government. ... The farmers themselves are largely to blame for this state of affairs, for they have not called upon Congress to modify the immigration laws so that more men would be available for the wheat and corn fields. The immigration policy of Canada apparently has not been noted. Canada is making a business of getting immigrants of the desirable classes and placing them where their labor is needed instead of turning them loose at the ports of entry. ... The farmers have nothing to gain by advocating such fantastic schemes as the holding of grain through Government aid, but they can get something worth while by demanding the passage of an up-to-date immigration law."

Railroads

A Chicago dispatch to the press for July 16 says: "Western railroads serving the large agricultural sections of the country are not sharing in the general returning prosperity of Southern and Eastern lines, Samuel M. Felton, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway and Chairman of the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, declared in a statement today. 'This has been partly due to the competition of the Panama Canal, which has taken much traffic that these railroads would otherwise have secured,' President Felton said. 'They are large carriers of agricultural products, and to help the farmers they have made especially large reductions in freight rates on agricultural products. The average rate of Western lines is 16 per cent less than in 1921 and 13 per cent less than in 1922.'"

Situation of Wheat Farmers

The Wall Street Journal for July 13 says: "'Dollar wheat means ruin for thousands of farmers in the United States.' In these words O.E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, epitomized the situation facing the great army of approximately 3,000,000 wheat farmers in the grain belts following a drop of 10 cents a bushel in wheat in the past two weeks. ... 'Until there is an immediate upward turn of the market, for which at present I can see no hope, there will be nothing for these farmers to do except throw up their hands and quit or put themselves heavily in debt.'"

Subsidy of the Farmer

Commenting on the statement by Roger W. Babson that the farmer is subsidized, Wellington Brink says in Farm and Ranch for July 14: "The farmer's situation and the farmer's wishes have been consistently misrepresented to the people, just as the farmer himself has time and again been betrayed by acts of omission fully as much as by acts of commission. Take a cross section of farmer opinion and you will find that he regards himself as being able to care for himself. More than that, he feels that he is well able to care for the consuming public, just as he has done heretofore. ... The farmer, in a word, would like the reasonable privilege of digging his own bones in his own way without attention from administrators or legislators."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 The Iowa Homestead for July 5 says in an editorial: "Government reports may not be ideal with respect to accuracy, but they are the best available and by far the most reliable so far as the farmer is concerned. Besides, the Government has been improving its crop and livestock reporting service for many years, and is to-day, we believe, the most accurate reporting service of its kind in the world. The more nearly perfect the Government reporting service becomes the greater its value to agriculture. The coming pig survey should prove of inestimable value to farmers this year."

2 In an editorial telling of the department's extended market news service, the New York World for July 15 says: "This is harnessing wireless and commercial telegraphy to a higher economic usefulness. Broadcasting market quotations over the country daily should tend to stabilize commodity prices and have the effect of facilitating the entire mechanism of production and distribution. It admits the farmer to a partnership in the process which he has never had before as respects a full knowledge of city prices. And as the works of Government go, the Department of Agriculture may be credited in the extension of these facilities with a service of public importance."

3 Quoting from a recent statement by the department regarding crop insurance, Arthur R. Marsh says in The Economic World for July 14: "In this enumeration of the hazards that should be covered by crop insurance persons familiar with the recent literature published by the Department of Agriculture will recognize the list of classified causes of crop deterioration whose effects in reducing yields in successive years the department's officials have sought to estimate in connection with several of our principal crops. (See, for example, the elaborate study of the losses of yield from these causes suffered by the cotton crop in the years from 1909 to 1921, which was published in the August 26, 1922, issue of 'Weather, Crops and Markets'.) But here at once we are confronted by an economic difficulty of the first order -- namely, that the average loss of yield for an entire crop that is occasioned by one or other of these causes is inevitably compensated for in the price which the crop commands in the market, so that the fanmer whose crop loss is no more than the average sustains no money loss at all. This is a fundamental actuarial fact that must be taken into account in any sound system of crop insurance, but we find nothing to indicate that the officials of the Department of Agriculture have even considered it."

4 Basing an editorial on the recent statement by Dr. H.C. Taylor regarding the prices for land, Hoard's Dairyman for July 13 says: "Dr. Taylor has a keen understanding of the farmer's problems though his statements are rather hard and cold. It gives a little more warmth to them by saying that the farmer pays

high prices for land because he likes the land and desires it for a place to make a home. It will be most difficult to place farming upon the same basis as other industries, for a large number of people who, when they can do nearly as well on the land as they can in some other industry, prefer the farm. We think we should recognize the inherent desire of man for land, for a suitable place to rear boys and girls, and for freedom. It is these things which have had a large influence upon increasing the price of land. The farm offers other compensations than dividends and net income."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 16: Wheat dropped to new levels to-day with December under $1 for first time. Hedging sales weakness in Winnipeg on favorable crop prospects and slow foreign demand were responsible. Short covering fairly general and checked all declines. Visible supply wheat 23,840,000 bushels compared with 15,309,000 bushels same date last year. Corn met good buying on breaks and held reasonable steady basis but weakness in wheat was depressing influence. Visible supply corn 2,547,000 bushels compared with 25,652,000 bushels same date last year. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat 98¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat 99¢; No. 2 mixed corn 85¢; No. 2 yellow corn 87¢; No. 3 white oats 39¢. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 71 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 75¢; No. 1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 82¢.

Hogs closed fairly active, unevenly 10 to 25¢ higher. Beef steers, yearlings fat butcher cows and heifers 15 to 40¢ lower with other grades butchers and bulls about steady and vealers 50 to 75¢ lower. Hogs, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.65; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $10.25; fat lambs $12.50 to $15.25; fat ewes $3.50 to $7.

Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average $350 to $585 bulk per car leading markets; $100 to $400 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Forecast of production in 9 early States is 29,853,500 melons. Georgia is estimated at 8,393,200 melons. Georgia peaches, Hileys, $2 to $2.50 per 6-basket carrier eastern markets; Belles $2 to $3 city markets; $1.35 to $1.50 f.o.b. cash track. Virginia Eastern Shore Irish Cobbler potatoes $4.75 to $5.75 per bbl. leadingcities; $6 to $6.50 in Boston; $4.75 to $5 f.o.b. usual terms. Forecast of production in 12 intermediate States is 9,876,900 bushels. South Carolina Green Meats, standards 45's, $1 to $1.50 in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Spot cotton prices declined 43 points, closing at 26.93¢ per lb.; New York July future contracts declined 44 points, closing at 26.79¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 16,	July 14,	July 16, 1922
20 Industrials	89.22	89.40	95.26
20 R.R. stocks	79.16	79.20	86.55

(Wall St. Jour., July 17.)

For Secretary's Office DAILY ~~DIGEST~~ July 18, 1923.

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Section 1.

Condition of Crops in Europe

The New York Times for to-day says: "Senator Smith W. Brookhart returned yesterday from a two months' trip to fifteen countries in Europe, during which he studied the agricultural situation there, especially as related to the cooperative movement. Declaring that the bumper crops throughout Europe threaten a price depression that will be disastrous to farmers here, the Senator said that an extra session of Congress should be called to devise some Government marketing measure to enable the farmers to get cost of production out of their present crop. 'During my trip to Europe,' said Senator Brookhart,'I saw the leaders of the common people in nearly all the countries. I talked to the statesmen of this upward movement and met the leaders and active managers of the great cooperative organizations everywhere. My conclusion is that economic cooperation upon the simple principles of the weavers of Rochdale is the only constructive idea that has survived the war. I believe that it is the only plan that will end the criminal trusts and combinations in America and give to the producers and consumers the just rewards of their labor.' The thing that demands immediate attention in an extra session of Congress is the agricultural situation. A good crop is coming all over Europe, including Russia. I saw nearly two thousand miles of it, and the Russian peasants have planted, notwithstanding the propaganda in America that they refused to plant. The farmers of America need to know these facts above all others."

Export of Farm Products

Figures on world trade in agricultural products made public July 16 by the Department of Commerce, indicate plainly that the principal foreign markets of American farm exports are the industrial countries of Western Europe concerned with the settlement of the Ruhr difficulty. The statistics presented show a falling off in 1922 of agricultural exports from the peak figures of 1920 and 1921. Presentation of the figures is taken now as indication that officials continue to believe that Europe's purchasing power is too low to buy American agricultural products this year in the quantities they were purchased in 1921. Statistics of exports to Great Britain, Germany, France, Netherlands, Italy and Belgium show that, whereas for the five years before the war exports of agricultural products to these countries formed 66 per cent of all domestic merchandise exported, the farm products in 1922 composed 72 per cent of the exports. The percentage in 1921 was 77 per cent. The value of agricultural products exported in five pre-war years averaged $801,000,000. In 1920, a year of inflated prices, the total was $2,340,000,000. It shrank to $1,496,000,000 in 1921 and to $1,297,000,000 in 1922. (Press for July 17.)

"Since the first of the year the decline in food exports has been largely in cereals. Meat products have been moving up. Meat products, however, are not going to Great Britain in noticeable quantities....The decline in cereals was in European shipments. Many other countries have bought more from the United States than formerly. (Chicago dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger for to-day.)

Section 2.

Cotton Situation The American Wool and Cotton Reporter for July 12 says in an editorial: "The cotton problem must be looked at on a world basis, and it is in this direction that the relatively serious aspects become apparent. The world will need a crop of at least 13,000,000 bales of American cotton if the demand for cotton goods is to be supplied and the price of cloth be kept down where there will be no criticism of selling prices. It must be realized that the trade is being educated gradually to higher prices for goods. The fundamental costs have increased, and while it is not certain where the permanent range may be, nevertheless it will of necessity be very much higher than it formerly was."

Cotton Supply American Wool and Cotton Reporter for July 12 says in an editorial: "The large figures on cotton consumption do not necessarily indicate that there is an excessive supply of cotton goods at some point in the trade. Considering the size of the industry, there probably never has been a more liquidated condition in regard to stocks than was noted after the radical decline in cotton goods prices, and those familiar with distributing conditions know that there has been no attempt to build up stocks since the time mentioned."

Crop Insurance The Toledo Blade for July 12 says in an editorial: "Officials of the Government Department of Agriculture who have given the subject serious study have concluded that general farm crop insurance is feasible and urgently needed for the protection of American agriculture ....The policy-covered farmer would, in any event, feel much more at ease about his future and the operation of the plan on an honest and efficient basis probably would reduce the number of farm implement auctions and sheriffs' sales in rural districts. The scheme seems at least sufficiently meritorious for a conservative trial."

English Finances The Southwestern Miller for July 10 says in an editorial: "World financial conditions have so vital a bearing upon the business of every miller that the action of the Bank of England last week in advancing its discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent is a step that demands the attention of the entire flour trade. It is not a step that promises adverse results, but rather reflects progress toward righting the financial relationships that wield a great influence upon the foreign and domestic trade of the United States and of Europe. Its influence will probably be slow in developing, but in time it will probably prove far-reaching."

Grain Prices The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for July 11 says in an editorial: "His 'Majesty the Hog' may come to the relief of the discouraged wheat growers. Corn is becoming too expensive to feed to hogs while wheat is becoming so cheap that it can be fed with profit. Apparently the time is not far off when pork production may solve the problem of what to do with the surplus wheat grown in the United States.

....Wheat-fed hogs are in many respects superior to corn-fed hogs for butcher purposes, as the meat is not so fat. The big problem of the hog grower to-day is to secure more economical production of pork and it seems more than probable that alfalfa and wheat will furnish the solution."

Nitrate of Soda

The American Fertilizer for July 14 says in an editorial: "It is also known that the selling price of nitrate of soda is far above the cost of production, on account of a heavy export tax levied by Chile. This tax is likely to be reduced as soon as competitive products begin to crowd out nitrate of soda from the world's markets. This explains the slow development of the air nitrogen industry. It is a significant fact that Germany finds it necessary to prohibit the importation of Chilean nitrate in order to maintain the great air nitrogen plants which are a part of the national defense. It is doubtful if the United States will be willing to develop an air nitrogen industry at such a price. But without Government aid in some substantial form there is no prospect that this country will have an air nitrogen industry such as Germany has developed."

Taxes on Land

The Wisconsin Agriculturist for July 7 says in an editorial: "Agricultural land is already overtaxed and an increased valuation should not be put on the farm lands for taxation purposes, but all such lands should be taxed according to the earning power of the land rather than upon fictitious valuation. Land values are too high at the present time when compared with the earning power of the land and taxes are, also, out of all proportion to the earning power of the land. Taxes on farm lands should be decreased rather than increased."

Wheat for Hog Feed

A St. Louis dispatch to the Modern Miller for July 13 says: "For the first time in years the price of corn in some localities of Missouri is higher than the price of wheat. On account of this, farmers are feeding part of their wheat crop to hogs rather than pay the high price for corn. To a great extent this is an experiment."

Wheat Price

Under the title "Inequalities of Compensation", Alexander Legge says in Farm Machinery - Farm Power for July 15: "To begin with, I do not agree with the popular theory that the farmer's difficulties are all due to the war. It is my conviction that the American farmer has never had his fair share of America's prosperity. Statisticians may point to the huge total farm wealth or estimated value of farm property to-day as evidence that the farmer has prospered abundantly. That enormous total, however, represents chiefly the enhanced value of farm lands. Will anyone deny that the farmer, whose efforts alone have given the farm lands all their value, is justly entitled to what the economists call the unearned increment?...Perhaps one reason that makes the depressed condition of agriculture to-day more acute is the fact that this period of constantly rising values has apparently ceased and the farmer's credit can no longer be expanded on the basis of the increasing value of his land. Therefore, perhaps we had some part of the adjustment coming to us, even without the changed conditions brought about by the late war....Our farmers need to keep a

better record of their operations for two purposes: first, so that they may have more accurate information as to which commodity raised on the farm produces the best returns; and second, so that they may present more definite and conclusive information to others....To my mind, the most constructive movement under way at the present time for the relief of the farmer is the development of cooperative marketing....In my judgment, the added credit facilities provided for agriculture should be considered only as a means to an end. You can not save an industry that is operating at a loss simply by lending it more money. Easier credit conditions, however, should make it possible to work out a system whereby the farmer will not be compelled to depress the value of his own produce by dumping it on the market in quantities far in excess of the demand at that particular period. The importance of our export trade in farm products can not be overestimated, not only because the farmer needs this outlet for the surplus agricultural products, but because as a Nation we have always needed this export in the past to maintain a favorable balance of trade and because the time is rapidly approaching when we are going to need it again....The theory entertained in some quarters that this Nation can live alone without trade relations with the rest of the world seems to me fundamentally unsound....Meanwhile, I think that altogether too much stress is being placed by the grain experts on the coming back of Russia as a competitor in the wheat markets of the world...One great trouble with our agriculture is the intense and often aggressive individualism of the American farmer...It is a part of the peculiar genius of the American people. But it has always stood in the farmer's way when he has tried to do anything for his own industry along lines of cooperative effort; it stands in the way of anybody who tries to help agriculture. Cooperative purpose and action are essential, I believe, to any improvement in the situation of the wheat grower and of agriculture in general. Unless and until our farmers can effectively cooperate among themselves, how can they expect or hope to get outside cooperation? To my mind there lies the true problem of the wheat conference and of all meetings and movements looking to the relief of agriculture--how to harness this proud, fine spirit of individualism and set it to pulling the load of agriculture in the direction of prosperity for the entire farming industry."

Wheat Price Fixing

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 16 says: "Just what would the establishment of a fixed price for wheat mean? Nothing or rather less, in the absence of action backed by appropriations and looking to the purchase of all wheat that might be offered to the Nation. If the Government bought the entire crop of wheat at the named figure and sold it again as demanded at the same or a slightly higher figure it could undoubtedly come close to insuring the farmer the specified price. It would, of course, have to prohibit the importation of other wheat from abroad, so long as it was itself a holder, and it would have to contemplate the certainty of having to buy and hold our entire wheat surplus. To export it at less than cost might be possible were the notion to meet the world price, but would simply amount to taking and carrying an immediate loss that

might or might not be lessened in the future. In short, the Government would do about as well to pay a fiat bounty for actual wheat planted and raised in the United States. Either way it would simply tax the Nation at large in order to pay a bounty to a special class. Disguise as we will, that is the proposal."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATION.

Farm Products

July 17: Hedging pressure carried all deliveries to new low points for season but there was good support on break and loss recovered later with considerable short covering influenced by strength in corn. Rust reports again came from spring wheat States and Northwest houses fair buyers on declines. Export demand fair. Corn received good support from shorts and eastern houses and was higher throughout closing around days best prices. Cash corn market strong with demand good.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat 99¢; No.2 hard winter wheat 99¢; No.2 mixed corn 86¢; No.2 yellow corn 89¢; No.3 white oats 40¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 73¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 75¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 82¢.

Chicago July hogs were 10 to 25¢ lower, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.80; medium and good beef steers $8.35 to $10.50; Butcher cows and heifers $3.65 to $10; feeder steers $4.60 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $9 to $10.75; fat lambs $12 to $15; yearlings $9 to $13; fat ewes $3.50 to $7. Receipts from seven markets to-day of livestock were: cattle 48,600; calves 11,000; hogs 99,000; sheep 30,200.

Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 22-30 lb. average, $250 to $350 bulk per car leading markets, top of $600 in New York, $120 to $400 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Georgia peaches Hileys $2 to $2.65 per 6-basket carrier, top of $4 in New York. North Carolina cantaloupes green meats, standards 45's, $2.25 to $3.25 eastern markets. Irish Cobbler potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland $4.75 to $6.50 per barrel consuming markets. $4.25 to $4.75 f.o.b. usual terms. Kansas and Missouri Early Ohios $1.90 to $2.10 bulk per 100 lbs. midwestern markets. Irish Cobblers $1.75 to $1.90 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas.

Spot cotton prices declined 11 points, closing at 26.82¢ per lb. New York July future contracts declined 17 points, closing at 26.62¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 17,	July 16,	July 17, 1922
20 Industrials	89.50	89.22	96.53
20 R.R. stocks	79.33	79.16	86.50

(Wall St. Jour., July 18.)

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For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 19, 1923

Section 1.

Wheat Market A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says "The 'Buy 1,000 bushels' idea has apparently swept over the entire country and promises to become a big factor in the market in the immediate future. The prospect of sustained support, with the pronounced holding tendency shown on the part of the southwestern producer, brought in a big increase in the speculative interest, caused heavy covering by shorts and despite a material increase in hedging pressure on the bulge July advanced 2¾ cents. There was also heavy buying by houses with eastern connections, as well as by local futures, export sales in all positions were estimated as high as 1,000,000 bushels, it being the first time foreigners have taken wheat on an advancing market in weeks. Judging from the character of the selling over 1,000,000 bushels were hedged here during the day by local, southwestern and northwestern interests. It is confidently expected that the 'Buy 1,000 bushels' movement to sustain the market, will receive aggressive support from general business interests, as a better price for farm products would have considerable influence on the entire economic structure of the country. Sentiment at the close was much more friendly to the market, although the technical position had been weakened by the advance. It is believed that much will depend on what action is taken on the 'Buy 1,000 bushels' movement, but it is understood that several conferences were being held to-day between grain interests, bankers and business men in various parts of the West to help it along."

Canadian Wood Pulp Confidence that Canada will not adopt the proposal to embargo pulp wood has been increased here by advices that a commission will be created to study the whole subject before any action is taken. (Press for to-day.)

Russia's Wheat Crop Quoting dispatches from Moscow an Associated Press dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says:"The Russian Government Department charged with export business is still extremely uncertain regarding figures--in fact, declines to issue any official estimate whatsoever. 'The amount of grain exported from last year's crop was insignificant, but in the coming year we hope to penetrate the world market with a fair quantity, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained,' said A. Prigerin, one of Leonid Krassin's assistants, and head of the bread export division. 'Up to now information on the coming harvest shows that the Ukraine, Kuban and Don Districts promise well, while the crop in Central Russia will be only fair. Doubtless Russia will be able to compete with foreign prices, as announcement of Russian export has already caused a lowering of prices in America. Our prices will be based on the prices of American grain. We naturally would consider it desirable to come to some arrangement with the United States in this matter, but as our economic relations are still strained, I am afraid this will be impossible.' "

Section 2.

Cooperative Marketing

The Southern Agriculturist for July 15 says in an editorial: "The newspapers lately have been giving considerable space to a suggestion made by Bernard M.Baruch that the organized grain growers of the country arrange with the Armour Grain Company to take over the selling machinery of that company and put it immediately to work selling grain for the farmers. Whether or not this suggestion leads to any practical results will depend largely upon the attitude taken by the great grain marketing concerns. If the Armour people, for example, are willing to help the farmers make the cooperative marketing of grain an actuality, this proposition offers them a wonderful chance to do it. If they prefer to hinder the development of cooperative marketing, they will, of course, hold on to the business themselves. Conceding, however, that the farmers are more interested in getting marketing results than in building up a marketing machine of their own, and that the men who are now making big profits from their own ability to sell grain are willing to forego those profits and assist the farmers in working out a plan for the benefit of the grain growers, the merits of the suggestion are obvious. The success of any business depends more upon the man in charge of it than upon anything else... Mr. Baruch's suggestion is one grain growers will do well to ponder over."

Crop Forecasts

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 16 says in an editorial: "The best thing the Government can do is to stop indulging in all crop forecasting. Forecasts simply mislead the ignorant at home and abroad and are not taken seriously by the well informed, except that they place the latter in a better position to take advantage of the credulous growers. It may be taken for granted that the Government will be wrong in its predictions as often as it is right. The issuance of forecasts which later prove incorrect can not fail in the long run to undermine the confidence placed by the public generally in all reports of the Government. That would, of course, be unfortunate indeed. The Government should confine itself to gathering and disseminating facts, leaving prophecy to the multitude who get nearer to the actualities by individual enterprise and comparison of opinion."

Danish Markets

The Michigan Farmer for July 14 says in an editorial: "At the present time Danish cooperative associations are being put to a severe test. The big market which they have been years in developing has suddenly gone to other lands for supplies. In other words, England has turned to the southern hemisphere and made contracts with New Zealand for a large tonnage of butter. As a result, butter prices in western Europe have each week been going lower and lower until profits are no longer possible under the most efficient marketing plan."

Farm Bureaus

The American Fertilizer for July 14 says in an editorial: "A new law in Utah provides for the incorporation of both county and community or township farm bureaus. The law was desired by the farmers, who believe it will develop the bureaus into stable and permanent bodies. They can now be sued as a corporation, without the officers and members being held liable as individuals. It remains to be seen how this provision will affect the credit of the organizations. The experiment in Utah will be watched with interest in farm bureau circles."

Grain Futures Act

The Price Current-Grain Reporter for July 11 says in an editorial: "The grain futures act was primarily passed to put a stop to the publication of 'phony' crop news and predictions likely to affect 'the market.' In what respect, one might be permitted to ask, is a group of men, though labeled by the Government as 'economists and statisticians,' more competent to foresee the future than some other group of well informed traders or makers of 'product'? As has been said herein before, it is the province of the Government to ascertain the facts -- as for example, the sum of the recent count of pigs in the country and the estimated corn acreage on July 1 (as published on July 9); but it is no part of its duty, nor is it desirable that it should do itself what in the grain futures act it distinctly discountenances in experienced traders: make predictions as to the future state of the market which at best can be only a guess. It has been wisely suggested that the Government 'cut out' this practice for the very good reason that, 'the rank and file of the community are none too discriminating in their criticism, and recurrent failure of public officials correctly to foretell coming events (and such failure is unavoidable) will sooner or later undermine the confidence of the public in Government reports in general. In the meantime those whom the Government appears so desirous of helping may be seriously hurt.' "

Rural Finances

Commercial West for July 14 says in an editorial: "While farmers may be in need of additional money to carry on their operations, it is evident from the manner in which they have been liquidating current obligations that financial affairs are not pressing them so severely as a year or two ago. Notwithstanding the complaint of low prices for farm products, farmers are making progress as is shown by the increased deposits in rural banks and their efforts towards paying off their indebtedness. Now, with money easily available from different governmental sources, there seems to be no occasion for the farmer to complain regarding lack of financial assistance. When there is easy money to be had quite often overborrowing results. Let it be hoped that the farmers have learned a lesson during the past few years and will not be overanxious to borrow more than good economic sense dictates. There has been too much pyramiding of debt in agricultural communities, and interest, together with taxation, has been a burden that has absorbed much of the earnings of the farmers which should have been credited to him as profits."

Wheat Crop

The Price Current-Grain Reporter for July 14 says in an editorial: "The theory is that wheat is the national 'key-crop,' the standard by which agricultural property and business in general are measured; and wheat being in the doldrums all business is bad. There is little hope perhaps of relieving the average mind of the obsession of this idea; yet with carloadings running at a million a week, business does not appear to be 'so awfully bad' because wheat is 'down in the mouth.' But what is a 'key-crop' and where is wheat the 'key-crop'? Wheat is worth less than half the corn crop. Cotton is worth 40 to 50% more...At a venture one might say that poultry represents as much annual wealth production as the wheat field. To speak of wheat as the 'key' of agricultural prosperity means nothing but hammering on a worn out idea that has no basis in fact. Wheat is a luxury crop, not an absolute essential....Why, then, because in a few States the wheat growers are 'sick,' should the entire economic system of the country and the marketing organization of the land be reorganized to meet the speculative idea of a few politicians seeking their votes and promoters their cash, that even the wheat growers of those States can be benefited thereby? Is not this effort a confession of an absence of all sense of business proportion? If the wheat crop should collapse utterly, of which there is no possibility at any time, the direct loss to the Nation would be not over 11% of the entire agricultural annual wealth production of the Nation...Why worry as a Nation? If the corn and hay crops were to fail there would be trouble. Even the loss of the cotton crop might cause real distress to more people than the loss of the wheat crop."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The St. Joseph News-Press for July 10 says in an editorial: "Officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who have been studying the subject, make public a statement in which they hold that general crop insurance is feasible and is urgently needed for protection of the farmer. Whether Government or private insurance is contemplated is not stated definitely, but it is believed that they had the former in mind...The movement for Government insurance of crops seems to be an expression of the tendency to turn to the Federal Government for aid which economic pressure and hard times always stimulate. That farmers should have insurance for their destructible crops is obvious, but that the Government should provide such insurance is debatable to say the least...Private insurance companies have gone into crop insurance to a limited extent. They provide insurance against hail and damage by rain or drouth, but the field has never been broadly developed. It would seem that the farmers' hope for relief lies in this direction. If they would take up the question with the banking and insurance interests that are concerned in agricultural stability and prosperity there is reason to believe that they could work out a system of private insurance broad enough to be safe and of moderate charge. This would be better than to seek relief in a condition which would border upon a state of socialism. Taxes to maintain a Federal bureau of crop insurance would be heavy, and the number of officials and employees enormous. Politics would enter into it, and claims against the Government would be myriad."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 18: Wheat market strong on July 18 and price gains held right up to close with July showing most strength. There was little pressure aside from hedging and short covering absorbed all offerings. Country offerings were light early but increased heavily on bulge from Illinois and parts of Iowa and Nebraska. Corn trade active and prices higher but has partial reaction in late market on selling by commission houses and scattered profit-taking by yesterday's buyers.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat $1.01; No.2 hard winter wheat $1.01; No.2 mixed corn 86¢; No. 2 yellow corn 89¢; No.3 white oats 40¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 73 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 75¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 84¢.

Chicago hog prices ranged from 25¢ lower to 25¢ higher for the week, bulk of sales $6.40 to $7.55; beef steers 25 to 65¢ lower at $7.75 to $10.50; butcher cows and heifers 25¢ higher to 35¢ lower at $3.50 to $10; veal calves 75 to $1.75 lower at $6.75 to $10.50.

Irish Cobbler potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland $5 to $6 per barrel leading markets, $4.25 to $4.85 f.o.b. usual terms. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 22-30 lb. average $300 to $475 bulk per car consuming markets, top of $575 auction sales in New York. Georgia peaches, Elbertas $2 to $3.75 per 6-basket carrier at New York and Chicago, $2.35 to $3.50 f.o.b. usual terms. Belles, $1.75 to $2.75 consuming markets. North Carolina cantaloupes green meats, standards 45's $2.25 to $3.25 eastern markets, Arizona stock $4.50 to $5.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 38 1/4¢; Philadelphia 39 1/2¢; Boston 39¢; Chicago 37¢.

Spot cotton prices down 12 points, closing at 26.70¢ per lb. New York July future contracts declined 2 points, closing at 26.60¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 18,	July 17,	July 18, 1922
20 Industrials	90.01	89.50	96.69
20 R.R. stocks	79.25	79.33	86.82

(Wall St. Jour., July 19.)

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Section 1.

Conference on Cotton Standards — A unanimous agreement for slight changes in four grades of the United States official cotton standards, now accepted as universal standards, and retention of American names for the grades was reached to-day by the International Cotton Conference. The changes will be promulgated immediately, but will not go into effect until August 1, 1924. The agreement brings harmony in international cotton trading and concludes an effort begun more than fifteen years ago by American producers and exporters for the adoption of universal standards satisfactory to the world. The conference, called after the Liverpool Cotton Association had requested a change in the United States official standards, had been in session since Tuesday, with delegates from Liverpool and Manchester, the American cotton trade and officials of the department present. A committee of seven members of the American trade, representing regions most affected worked out the details of the changes with the English representatives. The Liverpool association desired elimination of creamy colored cotton from the middling grades, but agreed to a compromise.(Press for to-day)

Government Marketing of Grain — Senator Brookhart told reporters yesterday that a special session of Congress should be called, soon, in order to pass legislation to help the farmers. He said, "If we are going to help the farmers at all, Congress must take charge, through some Government agency, of the marketing of the big crops that are coming. There should be an appropriation by Congress of Government funds to purchase, if necessary, the staple crops of the entire country and market them. The entire wheat crop, corn crop, cotton crop, &c., should be handled in this way. Legislation should provide a minimum price for these products to be bid by the Government. There should be a high tariff wall erected to keep out food products from abroad. The millers and the middlemen would have to purchase the farm products then either from the farmers or from the Government. I believe that as soon as they recognized that this was the case they would buy direct from the farmers and that the Government would have to handle comparatively little of the crops in question. This would be an emergency measure intended to meet the situation brought about by the huge crops expected in this country. Eventually a farmers' cooperation organization should be formed to handle the crops. It might take a year or two to form such an organization, and in the meantime the Government should be ready to act. But we must act quickly now, if at all. The legislation enacted during the last session will not meet the situation at all."

"Senator Brookhart's suggestion for an extra session of Congress will not alleviate the farm situation," State Secretary of Agriculture Raymond Cassidy of Iowa said yesterday. "There is only one thing I know that will relieve the situation and that is the arbitrary fixing of the price of wheat. The Grain Marketing act, passed by Congress and put in effect by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, probably is the last word in the Congressional effort to effect an equilibrium between production and price."(Press for to-day)

Section 2.

Agriculture

The Agricultural Review for July says in an editorial: "The greatest need of agriculture is not a law, nor a Moses, nor a new way of doing business. It is a poker face. When a merchant or a manufacturer meets with a reverse, he keeps quiet about it, and usually gets matters straightened out without anybody being the wiser--even his banker. In fact, his banker is the last man he wants to 'get next.' He is thinking about his credit, and the effect a disclosure of the situation would have on the demand for his wares and the prices thereof. When something goes wrong on the farm, too many farmers are prone to climb up on the barn or the silo and raise their voices in a wail that can be heard in the next county. When a general reverse occurs, such as a slump in prices, it seems that all of them do so at once. The well-meaning but short-sighted friends of the farmer thereupon take the cue, and a Nation-wide chorus ensues...Serious as is the wheat situation right now, it is being made to appear even worse. The publicity given to the exaggerated estimates of the world surplus is slowing up the demand and affecting the price unfavorably...A poker face has its uses. Agriculture should cultivate one."

British Cotton Subsidy

The Citizen (Salt Lake City) for July 14 says in an editorial: "The British are considering a plan to subsidize the cotton growing industry of the Empire, a bill to that effect having been introduced in Parliament. Our commercial attache at London reports that the Empire cotton bill has been given full and official sanction and support by the Empire Cotton Growing Association, and is now receiving the support of the Federation of British Industries on the ground that it is desirable to provide a supply of raw cotton as far as possible within the Empire. There seems to be little doubt about the passage of the bill if it can be reported this session for the Government has expressed its approval of the idea... What will the South think of the British idea of subsidizing cotton growing in Egypt, India, Australia, and a number of other portions of the British Empire? From 1872 to 1921--fifty years--this country exported $17,124,000,000 worth of cotton, a yearly average of $342,500,000, half at least of which went to the British Isles. British policy is directed toward making the Empire self-sufficient."

Consumption of Products

Arizona Cattleman and Farmer for July 2 says in an editorial: "What we can not somehow get into our heads is the fact that if a man has not the price for wheat bread or wheat cakes, he will do without his wheat bread and flapjacks. And you can't make a man eat flapjacks by law. Ergo, as the college man would say, if you want people to eat more wheat, eat more meat, drink more milk, build better homes, wear better clothes and smoke better cigars, don't call upon Congress but call upon your own commen sense. You who produce or manufacture the above mentioned products, look to it and see, that those who eat the wheat, eat the meat, drink the milk, wear the clothes, live in the houses, get enough of wherewithall to buy these various and sundry articles."

Crop Insurance

Maurice Floyd says in Farm and Ranch for July 21: "Crop insurance can be had to some extent now through private companies; but their rates are too high, and in case of widespread failure of crops, where the private companies were deeply involved, they would probably not be able to stand up under the losses devolving upon them. Consequently, a sound system of crop insurance, at reasonable rates, safeguarded by the Government, would be a boon to farmers. Indeed it might well prove, as one enthusiastic supporter claims, that this will be 'one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation--from a farmer's standpoint--in the past fifty years.' Therefore, farmers and farm organizations may well give this legislation such hearty support that its sponsors will be able to get the measure passed by the next Congress."

Price Fixing For Wheat

The Agricultural Review for July says in an editorial: "Not only has the principle of price fixing failed to win support in mixed conferences, but it has been likewise steadily rejected by all the established farm organizations of any consequence except one... Furthermore, the general public will not adopt the policy of paying a premium upon a commodity which is already being produced in greater quantity than is needed. Premiums and bonuses are used to encourage the production of things of which there is a shortage. If the time ever comes when the supply of bread is insufficient to feed the people, then the Government will probably guarantee a price or pay a premium on wheat that will cause the deficiency to be made up. Clearly, price fixing is a myth, a false hope, a will o'the wisp. It is an economic mirage. What is the use of continuing to bring it forward?"

Storage of Eggs

Chicago Dairy Produce for July 17 says: "One reason for the egg market holding its position is that a good many eggs have been taken out of storage--enough to attract attention, whereas a year ago eggs did not begin to come out in noticeable amounts until about August 10. Chicago put away in the first four days of last week a little over 2,000 more cases than were taken out, while New York took out 2,000 more cases than were stored. The four big markets for the four days stored only 341 more cases than were taken out."

Wheat Crop

The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for July 14 says in an editorial: "Just at present the slump in wheat prices to pre-war levels seems to arouse public concern to the exclusion of interest in all other farm commodities. This is largely due to the fact that wheat is a world wide crop and wheat bread probably more generally used in civilized countries than any other kind of food. And yet it is incorrect to call wheat our most important crop or our leading crop...People must get away from the notion that because the world seems to have more wheat than it can at present absorb conveniently the agricultural situation is bad. Corn and cotton are much more valuable crops than wheat, and grass and hay are of more vital importance to American farmers than all the other crops put together."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1 The San Francisco Journal for July 13 says in an editorial: "There are several causes for the farmer's plight. One is the perishable nature of his product. He can not dicker over prices unless he, or a combination of his fellows, have facilities for storing his goods or commanding better markets. Another is the average farmer's ignorance of cost accounting. He simply does not know what his goods have cost him, save as the loss is indicated in a lump deficit at the end of the year. The third and greatest reason for this situation is the lack of farm cooperation. Too numerous and too scattered for combining, he is at the mercy of combinations everywhere. The farmer needs a Will Hays or a Judge Landis. When will the Department of Agriculture step in to fill this vacancy and save the farm and the Nation?"

2 A correspondent to the Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for July 17 says: "Farmers are by no means unanimous concerning the value of the State and Government crop reports. I recently looked over one of the State reports and it said the large market centers have always gathered private information relative to prospective supplies because it was a matter of good business and that the farmers should read the crop reports and be informed too. That sounds like good sense but in the same crop report there were some figures that would make most any hog producer swear that the State reports are worthless to him. For instance: In the survey taken by the rural mail carriers a year ago, the survey indicated an increase of 49 per cent for Illinois in the number of sows bred to farrow last fall, but the recent survey taken under the same plan reported only 26 per cent increase in the actual number of fall farrowings in 1922, compared with the previous fall. If the crop reporters and the mail carriers can not forecast the fall pig crop any closer than that they had better quit. They said farmers were going to increase pork about 50 per cent when they increased only 25 per cent. Nobody knows just how much that error contributed to the recent break in the hog market. And we notice that the correction was not published until after hogs hit the low point. And now this year's survey indicates an increase in the number of sows bred to farrow this fall of 22 per cent for Illinois, 25 per cent for the corn belt, and 28 per cent for the United States, over last fall...They admit that the figures may be entirely too high but they go ahead and publish them just the same. If they have figures they know are wrong why publish them at all? It would not be so bad if the reports mentioned only what actually happens. For instance the report under discussion says that Illinois farmers saved 8 per cent more pigs this spring compared with a year ago, and that the increase for the United States is only nine-tenths of one per cent. But I object to extravagant predictions about the fall pig crop so far in advance, with mention of a huge increase that everybody knows will never materialize, and especially when last year's performance showed that such predictions are absolutely unreliable."

Section 4.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 19: Wheat narrow and lower early on the 19th attributed to selling against purchase of cash grain but showed stubborn resistance and advanced briskly closing near top. Reports of damage from black rust in Canadian Northwest mainly responsible and best support came from shorts and commission houses. Corn narrow but higher with wheat on buying by elevator interests. Crop reports on corn generally favorable.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat $1.03; No.2 hard winter wheat $1.03; No.2 mixed corn 86¢; No.2 yellow corn 89¢; No.3 white oats 42¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 72 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 75¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 87¢.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 38 1/4¢; Chicago 37 1/2¢; Philadelphia 39 1/2¢; Boston 39¢.

Chicago July hogs fairly active, uneven, mostly 15 to 25¢ lower, bulk of sales $6.40 to $7.55; beef steers 35 to 90¢ lower at $7.75 to $10.65; butcher cows and heifers 35 to $1.00 lower at $3.50 to $10; veal calves $6.75 to $10.50.

Kansas Early Ohio potatoes $1.50 to $1.75 per 100 lbs. midwestern markets, $1.25 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Georgia Elberta peaches $3.25 to $4 per 6-basket carrier eastern cities, $2 to $2.50 f.o.b. usual terms, Belles $2 to $2.75, top of $3 in Boston, $1.35 to $1.50 f.o.b. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 22-30 lb. average $325 to $475 bulk per car reaching $510 auction sales in New York, $120 to $300 f.o.b. cash track to growers, Texas stock 26-30 lb. average $250 to $410 midwestern cities. North Carolina cantaloupes, green meats, standards 45's $2.50 to $3.25 consuming markets. California Salmon Tints, mostly $4.50 to $5.

Spot cotton prices declined 17 points, closing at 26.53¢ per lb. New York July future contracts declined 5 points, closing at 26.55¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 19,	July 18,	July 19, 1922.
20 Industrials	91.35	90.01	96.76
20 R.R. stocks	80.05	79.25	86.60

(Wall St. Jour., July 20)

Section 1.

Plan to Hold Wheat

A Chicago dispatch to the Washington Post for to-day says: "Relief for farmers loomed to-day when O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, announced his gigantic plan to boost the price of this year's crop of wheat. Withdrawing 200,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat from the market and storing it on farms is proposed by the federated farm bureau. It is estimated that $150,000,000 of the $600,000,000 made available under the new intermediate credit act will be ample to finance the storage. Good farm wheat bins would be designated as Government-bonded warehouses and thus provide bonded warehouse receipts, according to the plan. The grower could borrow through the intermediate credit system up to three-fourths of the market value of his stored grain, enabling him to withhold his wheat until prices advanced. Mr. Bradfute proposed to put the scheme into operation through the federation's 46 farm bureaus, 2,000 county farm bureaus, 20,000 township units and 1,500,000 members in cooperation with the commodity marketing associations and the country banks."

Farm Credits

Seasonal requirements for credits to move crops and to finance all other phases of the harvest find the national banking system in an unusually strong situation, the Federal Reserve Board declared yesterday in an official review. While the volume of reserve bank credit is about the same as last year, the analysis showed the volume of member bank credit is considerably greater, and "there is greater liquidity of outstanding bank loans. Payment of accumulated indebtedness in the agricultural districts has largely restored the liquidity of rural banks," the board said, "and recent increase in their loans to customers and in their borrowings from reserve banks reflects growth in current business."(Press for to-day)

Wheat Pool

A Sioux Falls, S.Dak., dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger for to-day says: "In the opinion of Lieutenant Governor Carl Gunderson, the great wheat pool now in process of formation in South Dakota will total at least 3,000,000 bushels. Since the organization of the South Dakota branch of the American Wheat Growers' Association this year, it has had pledged to the pool about 250,000 bushels of wheat...According to information from those in close touch with the progress of wheat pooling activities in the other States, the total pool will be upward of 50,000,000 bushels. The placing of this great amount of wheat in the pool and its withdrawal from the market until prices are right is expected to very materially advance the price of wheat."

The Banker and Farm Problems

E. T. Meredith said before the American Institute of Banking in Cleveland yesterday: "Bankers and business men generally are not aware of the efforts being made to increase production of crops and livestock through scientific means, and to lessen the loss through war waged against insects and pests of various kinds. They do not always consider what it means to the Nation, and to finance in particular, to save $200,000,000 by protecting the cotton crop against boll weevil. But the Government is working along these lines, and I hope that the appropriation for such funds will be increased."(Cleveland dispatch to N.Y. Times for to-day.)

Section 2.

Export of Farm Products

The New York Commercial for July 20 says in an editorial: "It is the Pacific, and not the Atlantic, that offers immediate relief to the American farmer and to all our staple industries. A huge opportunity is beckoning business. In Asia, close upon a billion mouths are yearning for American food and in that field Government officials have performed a magnificent service in a legitimate governmental manner. Secretary of State Hughes, with the foresight of a great statesman, has pried open and kept open the markets of Asia for the American farmer and the American manufacturer. It is not the business of the Government to market the farmers' products in this inviting Asiatic field. That is the business of the farmers and their real business friends."

Storage of Wheat

The Weekly State (Nebraska) Journal for June 11 says in an editorial: "It might be a good thing to be a whole wheat crop ahead in the United States. We should then be in the lucky position of Egypt under Joseph when famine came. This is probably where we should arrive were the proposal of the American Farm Bureau Federation to be put into effect. The Government forecast gives a wheat crop of 817,000,000 bushels this year. There is on hand now of the old crop probably not less than 100,000,000 bushels. The home market can not nearly absorb all of this. The surplus will probably be over 200,000,000 bushels. The farm bureau proposes that use be made of the new farm credit banks to hold one-fourth of this year's crop off the market through the year, thus bringing up the price to a bearable level, perhaps $1.50 a bushel. If this were done, the carry-over next year would be about 300,000,000 bushels. Keep it up, and two years later a full year's supply would be in storage. Meanwhile what would be the effect of this stored supply on the general wheat situation? The existence of such a store would mean that the wheat market could be broken at any time by throwing some of the reserve on the market. Who would say when this could be done? Evidently it would have to be the Government. Would there not then be a political fight, the city against the country, the one demanding the lowering of the price by the opening up of the surplus, the other fighting to keep the store under lock and key. It is deep water."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Florida Times-Union for July 16 says in an editorial: "We very seriously doubt the benefit and even the propriety of the new departure of the Department of Agriculture in having a committee of economists and statisticians meet at times to give their opinions as to the prospects of supply and demand of agricultural products... This committee has just expressed an opinion as to the prospects of the demand for the grain crops of the United States. The opinion was rather neutral, forecasting neither a gain nor a loss near at hand. But this committee met a few months ago and gave its attention to the cotton crop and the cotton growers thought its report depressed the price of cotton. Certain it is that following it cotton declined without any excuse for a decline founded on supply and demand. It has since rallied but many men sold at a loss by accepting a decline as permanent while it was only temporary and not

due to any discoverable cause unless it was the announcement of the calculations of this committee. Through the agency of a committee of this kind it is possible to force the markets up or down as desired by the statisticians and economists and it is much more probable that these would lean toward the manufacturers than toward the farmers. It is possible for the Department of Agriculture, professedly organized for the benefits it would confer on the farmers, to injure them, and it is as foolish to say that this would never be done as to claim that all men are honest ...There is a great chance of manipulation by this committee and if we admit that every man who has served recently is perfectly honest and perfectly capable this would be no proof that they always had been or always would be so."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 20: Wheat unsettled averaged lower. There was a sharp rally one time to above yesterday but prices declined again toward the last and finished near bottom. Less disposition to follow declines however and fair support from commission houses on dips. Scattered liquidation in evidence on late declines with some selling by Northwest interests. Corn prices followed wheat. Sentiment in corn mixed with increasing disposition to take selling side on bulges. Hogs, top $7.50; Bulk of sales $6.75 to $7.35; medium and good beef steers $7.60 to $10.65; butcher cows and heifers $3.50 to $10; feeder steers $4.50 to $8.40; light and medium weight veal calves $6.50 to $10.50; fat lambs $11.50 to $13.50; yearlings $8.25 to $12; fat ewes $3.50 to $7.

Tom Watson watermelons from Georgia and South Carolina 22-30 lb. Average $250 to $500 Bulk per car consuming markets; $120 to $375 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Texas stock $200 to $400 midwestern cities, 60¢ to $1 bulk per 100 lbs. f.o.b. usual terms. Georgia Elberta peaches $2.50 to $3.50 per 6-basket carrier; top of $4 in New York; $1.75 to $2.25 f.o.b. North Carolina cantaloupes, Green Meats, standards 45's, at Baltimore and Boston $2.25 to $3. Irish Cobbler potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland $4.50 to $5.25 per bbl. city markets; top of $6 in Boston; $4.50 to $4.75 f.o.b.

Spot cotton prices declined 32 points, closing at 26.21¢ per lb. New York July future contracts declined 8 points, closing at 26.47¢. Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 39¢; Chicago 38¢; Philadelphia 39 1/2¢; Boston 39¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 20,	July 19,	July 20, 1922.
20 Industrials	91.72	91.35	96.13
20 R.R. stocks	80.51	80.05	86.49

(Wall St. Jour., July 21.)

Section 1.

Relief Legislation for Farmers — A dispatch from the U.S.S. Henderson to the press July 22 says: "President Harding, it can be declared positively, has no intention of calling Congress into session to consider relief measures for farmers in advance of its regular meeting in December."

Wheat Situation — The Wall Street Journal for July 23 says in an editorial: "A seller's strike among the wheat growers was the bright suggestion of the Governor of Kansas, at a conference of wheat men held this week at Wichita. Here is one of many questions to be submitted and upon the answer the outcome of such a 'strike' must depend. Is there anything in the situation likely to advance prices of wheat in the near or distant future? Last year the importing world took about 700,000,000 bushels of wheat. The purchasing power of Europe, aside from one or two countries, is not so great now as then. It also has fairly good crops of its own and will not purchase more wheat than absolutely necessary. There is, therefore, no prospect of a greater demand for wheat this year than there was last. But there will be large crops and more wheat in the exporting countries this year than the importing world will be able to purchase. On these facts our present price is made. No local conference can change them unless it has the power to change the facts on which the world opinion has been formed. Wheat production is being increased in new countries like western Canada and the southern continents, and, with lower costs, they can undersell us. There seems nothing in the future to indicate power in the producers of the United States to make the world pay more for wheat than, in the world's opinion, it is worth. These are hard and cruel facts. Nevertheless, give the farmers the facts. Show them that even this Government can not make wheat worth more than it is really worth in the markets of the world. Give them the truth and they will adjust their affairs and recover the more rapidly."

Railroads Are Ready To Move Grain — "Due to a remarkable relocation of freight cars within the last eleven weeks, the railroads of the United States are now in excellent shape to move the grain crop, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced yesterday. This change has resulted, the report pointed out, from the special order effective on April 15 for the return of equipment belonging to western lines."(New York Times for July 23.)

Russian Wheat For Export — A Berlin dispatch to the press for to-day says:"Leonid Krassin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade and Commerce, estimates Russia's exports of grain from the coming harvest at 2,500,000 tons. Leon Trotsky, the Soviet War Minister, estimates them at 500,000 tons more. Roughly speaking, Russia has exported 400,000 tons between the last harvest and the present time. The Bolsheviki say the prospects for a big grain crop this year are excellent, and American Relief Administration officials, who are coming out of Russia daily, confirm this."

Section I.

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[illegible]ration of calling Congress into [illegible]
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Section 2.

Grain Futures Act

American Elevator and Grain Trade for July 15 says in an editorial: "Secretary Wallace protests against the 'rumors' that administration of the Future Trading Act would decrease speculative trading and would cause declines in prices. The Secretary of Agriculture is conservative when he calls definite signed statements, editorial utterances and authentic interviews mere 'rumors.' What was freely predicted and feared took place when administration officials called for a list of all the large holders of futures in wheat. The large holders unloaded and there were not enough small ones to absorb the grain offered. Wheat prices went down. This looks as though there was some foundation for the 'rumors.'...The Secretary shall be the judge as to whether or not prices are manipulated. Or he may serve a complaint against any individual operator. A fine of $10,000 or a year's imprisonment or both awaits the trader judged guilty. Is it any wonder that large operators may be fearful of the affects of their operations? And can anyone foresee the political power that would be brought to bear in case of a drastic decline such as we had two years ago? Speculative trading has enough of uncertainty about it without loading it with conditions against which all the experience, knowledge and forethought of the operator would be powerless. And this is what the Future Trading Act has done and will continue to do, whatever the Secretary may say to the contrary."

Public Roads

Under the title "More Quality, Less Quantity Urged for Better Highways" Frederick C. Russell says in the Nevada State Journal for July 15: "The fact of the matter is that the proportion of road funds necessary for the maintenance of highways already built is increasing all out of proportion to estimates, not merely because of increased traffic but mainly because of haste and false economy in the building of the new roads. If registration fees and other forms of automobile taxation do not increase radically within the next few years the building of new roads, despite Federal aid, will be insignificant. Car owners would doubtless be willing to pay twice as much in taxes if assured that they would obtain an equal percentage of increase in new roads--and satisfactory roads. But, as matters stand, the tendency is for car owners to get less in the way of good roads the more taxes they pay. The car owner stands to lose in the long run if this illogical process of increasing the maintenance costs abnormally by building for mileage rather than quality is allowed to continue...Nothing is more important at this time than the building of better roads. Mileage is secondary. From experiments made at the Iowa Experimental Station the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the saving in fuel consumed by the traffic riding over a hard surfaced roadway pays for the cost of such a road in 12 years. Roads, therefore, which require costly maintenance within a year or two after construction are not a paying proposition. The only paying proposition in this line is a good road. Merely

building new roads will not solve the highway maintenance and traffic problems. The country must be covered by a network of good roads--not caught in a net of new roads which add to the problems typical of the old highways."

Report of Cotton Crop

"The fact that the American Cotton Association now comes out boldly against the existing system of crop reporting is, however, an unmistakable credit to it and should be so recognized. It indicates that men of very varied views and interests are coming to feel the widespread evils of our Government's methods in this field and to concede that misrepresentation or error, especially by the Government, no matter in whose favor, ultimately reacts to the disadvantage of all. Let it be kindly, if plainly, stated that our crop reporting system has for years past been a scandal of the first water. It has been always full of error, even under the best management. It has been often stupid and incompetent and at times vitiated by actual 'graft,' as is the case of the notorious 'cotton scandals.' That these blunders have, for the most part, been wholly unintentional and the natural outcome of an impossible system may well be believed. Dishonesty has not been characteristic of the system but has been sporadic only. Yet the fact that the reports were constantly wrong and were so used by designing speculators as to mislead the unwary has been as harmful and unjust as if the blunders had been intentionally introduced. It is the system itself that is at fault; and in a way that admits of no real improvement. Just what should or can the Government do in this matter of crop reporting. It may fairly: Report actual weather conditions from as many points in the growing regions as are deemed desirable. Furnish actual statistics of acreage planted and abandoned. These may be practically complete or may be obtained by a process of investigating 'sample areas,' the outcome being stated for what it is worth and traders left to draw their own inferences. Obtain accurate data as to supplies warehoused, carried over, consumed (i.e., put into manufactured form) and exported or imported. Report any other data that may be desired on a basis of facts ascertained or conditions actually measured, and without any element of estimate, opinion or judgment. Figures of these classes should be made as inclusive and accurate as conditions demand or will permit. They should always, however, be accompanied by careful indication of the errors or margins of probable error--a feature now seldom or never encountered in Government crop reports. Forecasts of 'future consumption,' 'growth,' 'spoilage' and the like should be absolutely tabu, though there is no objection to the reporting of actual figures under these heads for the experience of recent years when actually ascertained."

Wheat

"It would naturally be supposed that the impotence of the 'buy a bale of cotton' movement in 1914, if not just ordinary common sense, would warn the sponsors of similar measures in respect of wheat at the present time that they are wasting their time and perhaps unduly raising the hopes of the farmers."(New York Journal of Commerce,July 20)

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1 American Elevator and Grain Trade for July 15 says in an editorial: "Department of Agriculture officials have started a program of propaganda looking toward the introduction of a bill, probably in the next session of Congress, providing for Government insurance of crops. Government departments are becoming expert at this and by the time Congress convenes, the country will be convinced that prosperity rests upon Government insurance. We would like to see it made possible for every crop planted to be completely protected by insurance, but not by Government insurance. Insurance is a business which has been developed to amazing proportions, and for the most part upon conservative and safe lines. It is not a Government function. The Department says the field is too large for private companies to handle. Private companies seem to handle fire insurance and life insurance successfully, and the amount underwritten in both fields is as large as would be necessary for crop protection. Crop insurance has been tried a number of times and never successfully. The reasons are many, chief of which is the necessity for a tremendous working force. Every piece of land in the country would have to have supervision in case of loss, and the number of employes necessary to cover the field would be tremendous. Of course this would be fine for the department, but not for taxpayers. The only feasible crop insurance plan is the mutual system. There could be a wheat crop mutual, an oats crop mutual, etc., and the losses on each crop would be borne by the growers of that crop. Every mutual member would be a reporter for his neighborhood for the company, and it would not be to his advantage to overestimate his neighbor's losses. It would take some time to work out equitable rates, but it could be done faster under the mutual plan than by any other, and the rates would go a long way toward keeping farmers off unprofitable crops, that is, those which are most susceptible to crop damage. Of course there would be no price insurance under the plan, but if farmers only sowed crops which were best adapted to soil and climate they would be in a much better position. Government insurance would be another way of making a price guarantee and it would probably be almost as expensive for taxpayers. What has become of the old fashioned slogan: Keep Government out of business."

2 The San Francisco Examiner for July 14 says in an editorial: "Grading of grain by agents of the Federal Government is costing farmers of Washington hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, E.L.French, State Director of Agriculture, declared. He said: Presidents and secretaries come and go, but the bureaus from their chiefs down, go on forever, entrenched behind the solid protection of the civil service rules. If two Federal grain inspectors, working separately, should assign the same grade to a carload of wheat which approached the dividing line, it would be a remarkable coincidence. The buyer who takes grain at the ruling price, at an inner warehouse, has no insurance when it is reinspected that it will not go into a different grade. If it does so, he may be out thousands of dollars. Naturally, with this uncertainty, buyers are not going to gamble much longer. They will do the grading down by the simple process of paying a lower price, and let the farmers take the loss."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

For the week ended July 20: Chicago hog prices were unevenly 15¢ lower to 40¢ higher for the week. Beef steers 15 to 60¢ lower: butcher heifers 35 to $1.30 lower; butcher cows 15 to 50¢ lower with feeders 10¢ off and veal calves 50 to 75¢ lower. Fat lambs were $1 to $1.75 lower and yearlings $1 lower.

Prices of watermelons holding about steady in city markets and at Georgia shipping points for the week; slightly weaker in Texas. Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes $1 per bbl. lower. Prices of Georgia Belle peaches steady to firm and cantaloupes sell much higher.

Hay markets holding firm. Receipts new hay increasing, but arrivals well absorbed account lower stocks in cities. Quoted July 20 - No.1 timothy - Chicago $25, Memphis $24, Philadelphia $24.50, Pittsburgh $22.50, Atlanta $27, Cincinnati $20, New York $28.50, Minneapolis $18. No.1 alfalfa - Chicago $23, Memphis $22.50, Atlanta $32, Cincinnati $20.50. No.1 prairie - Chicago $20, Kansas City $16.50, Omaha $18, St.Louis $22, Minneapolis $17. Wheat feeds dull.

Decline in grain prices 14 and 16 was followed by steadiness on 17th and sharp advance on 18th and 19th but weakness today carried values under week ago. Bearish influences early were hedging sales, weakness in Winnipeg on good crop prospects and limited buying power while advance mainly due to somewhat oversold condition and claims of damage from black rust in Canadian spring wheat territory.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat $1.02; No.2 hard winter wheat $1.02; No.2 mixed corn 86¢; No.2 yellow corn 89¢; No.3 white oats 43¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 73 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 78¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 85¢.

Spot cotton prices declined 24 points during the week. New York July future contracts declined 68 points.

Butter markets were firm early in the week, but later became unsettled and irregular with some price declines occurring.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 39¢; Chicago 38¢; Philadelphia 39 1/2¢; Boston 39¢.

Cheese markets more active since trading became established generally on the same price basis as last week.

Cheese prices at Wisconsin primary markets July 19: Flats 22 1/2¢; Twins 23 3/4¢; Daisies 22¢; Double Daisies 21 3/4¢; Young Americas, Longhorns and Square Prints 22 3/4¢.(Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 21,	July 20,	July 21, 1922
20 Industrials	91.39	91.72	95.78
20 R.R. stocks	80.75	80.51	86.41

(Wall St. Jour., July 23.)

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Section 1.

Rubber Plantings Are Limited "A report prepared by H. Eric Miller of London on rubber plantation conditions, recently received here by H. Stuart Hotchkiss, Chairman of a special committee of the Rubber Association of America in charge of crude rubber restriction, indicates the possibility of a shortage of crude rubber within a few years. The survey shows that the British, the Dutch and others who invested heavily in rubber plantations when high prices for rubber brought satisfactory returns, now show unwillingness to make additional investments in plantations. 'The real bait of big profits is no longer there,' says Mr. Miller's report, 'and although enlightened folk inside of the industry who visualize a still greater expansion in the consumption of rubber may be willing to put up money for new planting, and although existing plantation companies may carry out moderate extensions, I do not see any likelihood of additional planting while the outlook is so uncertain.' There happens to be no substitute for crude rubber, and if the necessary supply is diminished the manufacturers must curtail manufacture. In yielding reluctantly to the British restrictive measures the great body of American rubber manufacturers are said to have recognized the seriousness of the situation and have preferred to take moderate increase in price at the moment rather than face the alternative of chaos in the plantation field." (New York Times for to-day.)

Farm Mortgages Are Decreasing The old-fashioned mortgage on a farm is slowly passing into the discard, according to Guy Huston, President of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks and President of the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank. Speaking yesterday before the bond dealers of New York City, he said it was essential that a new code of ethics be brought into the farm loan business, a code which will make it possible for a farmer to raise money by a loan without danger of losing a property valuedat $10,000 for a loan of $2,000. Much has been done thus far in this respect, he said, and as an instrument of credit the old short-term mortgage under which many hundreds of properties have been taken over by money lenders has definitely passed out of the picture. To find a suitable substitute, preferably one affording a long-term maturing in which the farmer will be given an opportunity to make good later if the crop of one season should prove a failure, is the present need. According to Mr. Huston more than one-half of the Nation's farmers own their farms clear of debt, still have the Liberty Bonds they bought during the war and have money in the bank. Of the borrowing half of the farmers, not less than 90 per cent owe only nominal amounts and are carrying their debts, paying their interest and taxes comfortably and live well under present conditions." (New York Times for to-day.)

Wheat Shipments A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times for July 23 says: "Grain traffic on western railroads is picking up as is usual at this season, but is the lightest at this time in many years. Cars are plentiful and will be for some time as farmers are dissatisfied with wheat and small grain prices."

Section 2.

Aid for the Farmer From Business

The New York Commercial for July 20 says in an editorial: "The farmers are being buncoed into taking their troubles to the Government. They are being deluded in damning the Government. They are led to believe that a Government of their own fellow citizens, 'owned by the big eastern interests,' has conspired to ruin them by controlling the freight rates and the markets. Oily tongues and leather lungs shout these lies into the naturally open ears of farming folk who are admittedly in an unfortunate position and therefore in a mood to listen and believe. The farmers sense the need of action and turn to the windjammers who promise the most and quickest action. They would turn to business more readily than to the agitator or to Government, if business made it its business to place its brains at the service of this primary business. Business should respond to the farmers' call, respond at once, and with a business proposition that will look good business and be good business to the American farmer. This tendency to dump business into the dangerous lap of Government should be stopped, and here is a dramatic point at which to call a halt. The solution of the farmers' problems is the development of overseas' markets for the farmer's crops."

Butter Market

The Dairy Record for July 18 says in an editorial: "According to certain eastern butter merchants who are now visiting the Middle West, there is a growing demand on the part of bakers and other specialized lines for Danish and New Zealand butter. The reason for this demand is somewhat indefinite but the eastern men state that it is becoming pronounced, nevertheless. We have been so accustomed to seeing most of these foreign marks accepted because they were relatively cheap or because the domestic product was scarce that it comes as a blow to learn of an active demand for them. An anticipated large influx of foreign butter this fall will make the situation bad enough even when this outside product sells at a discount; a marked preference for it will only aggravate an already delicate condition."

Hay Situation

The Price Current-Grain Reporter for July 18 says in an editorial: "Hay as a cash crop has suffered somewhat because of the known decrease of horses used in the great cities...The economic importance of grass in the farm scheme of rotation can never be disregarded; but it would seem certain that the 'fancy timothy' called for in the past by the driving horse for the family, and by certain types of work horse owners even now, must give way to a large extent to the legumes, both for use on the farm where grown and for commercial distribution as protein roughage as well as for soil betterment. This is a new problem of the hay trade meriting perhaps the consideration of its members meeting in mass convention for mutual edification."

Land Reclamation

The New York Times for July 22 says: "The fact that the European peasant is again getting under cultivation land which was either torn up during battle in the World War or else left idle while the farmer was in the army constitutes a challenge to

the United States Government's project of continued land reclamation, which is causing concern among Government officials, bankers and farm leaders who are studying the situation. With European agriculture again selling its produce in the European market, the export market for American produce is correspondingly reduced. This condition has raised the question as to whether continued reclamation of arid land in the Western States would not bring about a serious state of overproduction which would cut into the profits of men already operating farms and might bankrupt the thousands who are just beginning to till arid soils which have been or are about to be reclaimed through irrigation." It says: "The question is discussed by the National Bank of Commerce in New York in its current issue of Commerce Monthly. Where the product of irrigated lands is sufficient to earn on the larger capitalization at the average rate on non-irrigated lands, the investment is profitable. Taking into consideration the probable higher cost of successive Government works, only lands of high productivity should be developed. Otherwise the project farmer will find himself handicapped at the start in competition with the majority of producers."

Storage of Wheat The Price Current-Grain Reporter for July 18 says: "The general manager of the U.S. Grain Growers Inc. Sales Agency, T. H. Hagen, about July 1, said that he had succeeded in obtaining from the Farm Loan Board at Washington, administering the new Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Paul, a credit of $15,000 at 5½ per cent to each elevator in his string. The loans will be secured by 'storage tickets'. This arrangement he announced would provide that when the farmers' elevator has not sufficient working capital the Government will step in and supply it. Hitherto the commission houses in Minneapolis or Duluth made advances, but he says, 'The new arrangement will enable the farmers' concerns to meet this commission house competition.' This is the modern notion of bureaucratic government of how to keep the Government out of business! There is also another way. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall rule that wheat stored in bins on the farms is 'warehoused' within the meaning of the warehouse act, then it is presumed that private loans through the intermediate credit banks will be made to hold wheat. Gray Silver proposes this solution for the problem presented by his scheme to hold 200 million bushels of wheat from market. In the meantime a mimeograph on 'The Agricultural Situation,' by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says agriculture is already so 'loaded with a burden of debt' that it tends to prevent the accumulation of the capital that will be needed to 'reinvest in the farm plant,' while another arm of the Government is endeavoring to make it easy for these same farmers to add still more to their burden of debt in order to speculate in wheat on the bull side. Then comes still another agent of the Government, Chas. J. Brand....Really, the 'Government,' which here seems to be several individuals and groups, each tinkering in his or its own way with the farmers' welfare, ought to be reasonably consistent and coordinate their 'dope.' "

Valorization of Brazilian Coffee

The Wall Street Journal for July 20 says in an editorial: "Critics of valorization have always pointed out that the other coffee producing countries have reaped the most benefit from Brazil's corner. Colombian coffee is preferred in the United States, and commands a better price than even Santos, the best in Brazil. Columbia has contributed nothing to the expense of the corner and has increased production exceedingly. It is, nevertheless, a fact that the recent slump from 24 to 17 cents has hurt Colombia a great deal more than the corresponding fall in prices hurt Brazil...While the coffee valorization adventures of the Brazilian Government have undoubtedly been instrumental in boosting the price of all coffee and sustaining it for considerable periods of time, it is a logical penalty of such a proposition that when any large parcel of the Government owned coffee is sold there is always a corresponding slump which shakes the corner to its foundations. Another disconcerting element in this dangerous game is the obstinate refusal of the trade to shut its eyes to the existence of coffee temporarily taken off the market. The Brazilian Government would like foreign markets to strike off the schedule of world's supply all coffee not immediately available for sale, but knowing perfectly well that this coffee will eventually return to the market they would be foolish to do so. The slump in Rio coffee to eleven cents a pound is not a vital matter for Brazilian planters. They are probably getting double the cost of production even now...Brazil, with practically no dealings or relations with Colombia, is largely responsible for a serious commercial crisis in the northern Republic, the extent of which is not yet fully realized."

Wheat Crop

The Toledo Blade for July 16 says in an editorial: "Cheap lands, cheap labor, cheap transportation and a small surplus of wheat in the world--these would be ideal conditions for our western wheatgrowers. Looking backward, one can see that some of these conditions have been responsible for such good times as the wheat belt has enjoyed. Favorable politics had nothing to do with it. The farmers merely had favorable economic conditions on their side."

World Wheat Crop

Wall Street Journal for July 18 says in an editorial: "Outside of the findings of the conference of the Department of Agriculture there have been some current figures of our production which need some correction. It is not true that the world is now producing more wheat than before the war. The world crop of 1922, excluding Russia, was 3,035,000,000 bushels. In the five-year period ending with 1914 the world crop, exclusive of Russia, averaged 3,200,000,000 bushels. Our own area this year was 58,253,000 acres. In the five years before the war it averaged 49,000,000 acres. Acreage has, therefore, increased about twice as fast as population, and from the domestic standpoint is too large."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture 1 Theodore H. Price says in Commerce and Finance for July 18: "There are other fields than the one opened by the boll weevil in which imagination plays a more important part than fact in influencing the price of cotton. One of them is the field of what are called 'crop estimates.' From the time that the cotton seeds are put in the ground in the spring until December when the crop is nearly half marketed the size of the yield is unknown and can not be determined. But the Agricultural Department as well as many other statistical organizations and individual statisticians are nevertheless continually spending a lot of money and energy in trying to remove the veil which nature has drawn over the future and ascertain the size of the cotton crop long before it has matured. These efforts insofar as they pretend to be anything more than guesses, are, in my opinion, a waste of both time and money and, insofar as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, I think that they ought to be stopped, for the prestige of the Government gives to its guesses an aura of superintelligence and reliability to which they are not entitled. Everyone recollects how far wrong the Government was in its predictions of two years ago. The truth is that no one can hope to approximate the size of the crop until it has matured and even then the final out turn is largely dependent upon the weather, the date of frost, and the vicissitudes of the picking season. I have also come to have a very serious doubt of the accuracy or value of the acreage reports that are gathered by the Department of Agriculture. The acreage planted in cotton in this country has never been surveyed or physically measured. The estimates published from time to time are based entirely upon hearsay evidence and represent nothing but an average of public opinion gathered at third or fourth hand."

2 The Toledo Blade for July 18 says in an editorial: "You would probably think of Government cattle-dipping as a form of paternalism that comes nearer than most things to justifying paternalistic Government. In a tick-infested district the dipping of cattle saves them from harmful parasites, strengthens them to resist disease, puts flesh upon them and adds to their productive ability...Paternalistic Government can work successfully only upon a people, such as the German subjects under the kaiser, who are hard-trained in docility. A people of independence resents this fatherly overlordship, even though it is obviously for its own good, because it can not operate without commands. It says 'do this,' 'come here,' 'obey or you'll be punished.' The mere fact of being ordered about tends to make people forget that by responding they benefit...Paternalistic Government and democracy are what druggists call incompatibles. They won't mix. We must always expect resistance to even the best forms of paternalism as long as democracy remains a principle of our political and social order."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 23: Wheat fluctuated rapidly on the 23rd with prices both higher and lower than Saturday. Visible supply of wheat 24,800,000 bushels compared with 15,479,000 bushels same date last year. July corn sold new high for season while deferred deliveries averaged lower on showers and forecast for unsettled conditions over belt. Visible supply of corn 1,847,000 bushels compared with 23,419,000 bushels same date last year.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat $1.02; No.2 hard winter wheat $1.02; No.2 mixed corn 88¢; No.2 yellow corn 91¢; No.3 white oats 43¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 74 1/2¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 87¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 79¢.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 41¢; Chicago 39¢; Philadelphia 41 1/2¢; Boston 40 1/2¢.

July 23 hog prices 25 to 40¢ higher; bulk of sales $7.75 to $8; medium and good beef steers shade higher at $8 to $10.65; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $8.25; feeder steers $4.50 to $8.25; light and medium weight veal calves $7.50 to $9.50; fat lambs $11.50 to $13.25.

Tom Watson watermelons from Georgia and South Carolina 22-30 lb. average $275 to $510 bulk per car consuming markets, reaching $525 at New York auction sales. Georgia peaches Elbertas $2 to $2.75 per 6-basket carriers, tops of $3 to $3.25 in Chicago and St. Louis. Belles $1.75 to $2.25 leading markets. North Carolina cantaloupes, Green Meats, standards 45's $2.50 to $3 reaching $3.50 in Pittsburgh. California and Arizona Salmon Tints, standards 45's, $4.50 to $5.50 top of $6 in Pittsburgh. Irish Cobbler potatoes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland $3.75 to $4.50 per barrel, tops of $5 to $5.50 in midwestern markets. Kansas and Missouri sacked Early Ohios $1.25 to $1.35 bulk per 100 lbs. Irish Cobblers $1.25 to $1.50 midwestern cities.

Spot cotton prices declined 116 points, closing at 24.67¢ per lb. New York July future contracts declined 197 points from July 20, closing at 24.50¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 23,	July 21,	July 23, 1922
20 Industrials	91.58	91.39	94.64
20 R.R. stocks	79.98	80.75	85.63

(Wall St. Jour., July 24.)

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JUL 27 1923
U.S. Department of Agriculture

For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 25, 1923.

Section 1.

Wheat Growers Start Marketing Campaign

A Minneapolis dispatch to the press to-day says: "Membership campaigns of cooperative wheat growers associations in eleven producing States are to be consolidated immediately into a country-wide drive under a national organization committee, according to an announcement here to-day by the American Wheat Growers Association, Inc., sales agency for the State organizations. A national advisory committee, to include representatives from banking, business and professional organizations, is being formed to assist in conducting the campaign, it was said. The new method, according to the announcement made by Geo. C. Jewett, general manager of the American Wheat Growers Association, is designed to facilitate the consigning of wheat for marketing by the farmers cooperative agency, and has a definite goal of two-thirds of the American production. 'The new method of obtaining members and an intensified campaign is made necessary by the present low levels in the wheat market,' says the announcement. 'Farmers have reached the breaking point. They can not continue to produce wheat, they can not even live on their land unless they can obtain a better return for their products.' "

Utilization of the Wheat Crop

A Kansas City dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says "At present prices wheat could be advantageously fed to hogs instead of corn, according to reports from the State schools of agriculture of Missouri and Kansas, made public to-day. With corn worth 85 cents a bushel, wheat is worth $1.11, when fed to hogs, L. A. Weaver, head of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station, said. The feeding of wheat to hogs would enable the farmer to get his hogs to market early, said H. Umberger, head of the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Kansas would use more wheat than her population could consume in a year, Mr. Umberger said, by finishing out in the next ninety days one-half of her spring pig crop."

French Wheat Crop

A Paris dispatch to the press to-day says: "For the first time in many years France will not be obliged to import wheat after August, as its crop of the grain is much larger than was expected. It is estimated that the harvest will yield from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons, which, with 400,000 tons anticipated from Algeria, will be sufficient to meet all requirements. The crop situation is expected to increase the value of the franc, whose depreciation is partly due to importation of wheat."

Argentine Flour Trade

The Philadelphia Ledger for to-day says: "In the post-war competition to supply the world's flour trade Argentina has lost considerable ground, according to studies made by the Commerce Department in the course of its general inquiry into agricultural export problems....The department observed that the position of the United States in the flour trade of the 'countries considered as the best customers of Argentina has materially improved.' "

Section 2.

Butter Made From Neutralized Cream

The Dairy Record for July 18 says in an editorial: "Some of our Minnesota readers are apparently mystified at the failure of The Dairy Record to devote long columns to the law compelling the branding of butter made from neutralized cream, which was enacted at the last session of the Minnesota legislature and which became effective July 4. Well, what is there to say about it? The law is a good one but that fact does not make its enforcement the easier...The whole trouble with the branding question is that it is properly a Federal matter, and not one which can be handled satisfactorily by State law. Until the time comes when Congress can be prevailed upon to enact a law dealing with the subject, we confess that we have but little hope that branding legislation will be effective."

Crop Insurance

The Michigan Farmer for July 21 says in an editorial: "In no other line of production is there the amount of capital required, nor the volume of labor employed as in the growing of our staple and special crops. Because of the magnitude of the investment, many have chosen to call the farmer a gambler. This difference between the farmer and the gambler, however, has been pointed out: the farmer's risk is unavoidable; if he continues to produce crops the risks must be taken. The gambler goes out of his way to take a chance. Other businesses must also take unavoidable risks. But these are not so great as those taken by the farmer. Also, they hold less fear to the individual investor because the business man has insurance protection. His losses are distributed and become a regular charge. But, heretofore, the risks in agriculture have seemingly been too great for insurance companies to undertake the writing of policies which will protect farmers against unavoidable losses or calamities. The Department of Agriculture has, however, come to the conclusion that, at least, to the extent of repaying to the farmer actual damages suffered from reverses, insurance can be provided. While a matter of such magnitude as this must come slowly, we feel certain that any practical method of taking some, or all, of the risk out of the business of growing crops will not only be appreciated but will be used by business farmers."

Export Market

The World's Work for August says in an editorial, quoting Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: "If the United States is to level out the valleys of periodic depression in the curve of its business cycles and is to keep its factories and farms steadily and fully occupied, the maintenance of permanent foreign outlets must be assured regardless of fluctuations in domestic market conditions. It does not improve the standing of America's business abroad to have the first sign of better domestic trade bring about the immediate abandonment of all interest in those foreign contacts which had been hailed with such joy and solicitous regard during the dark days of 1921."

Export Market

The Breeder's Gazette for July 19 says: "Our temporary and partial loss of Germany as an extensive and wealthy buyer of some of our staple farm products has, of course, profoundly depressed the prices of these products in this country. Europe's unsettled condition is costing American farmers millions of dollars every month."

Export of Farm Products

New York Journal of Commerce for July 23 says in an editorial: "The Department of Commerce has just issued figures showing that exports of farm products during the past fiscal year were some $115,000,000 less in value than in the preceding year. Most of this loss was in grains, although there were also losses in meats and animal fats. It is figures such as these that form the backbone or skeleton of farm complaints. Not so much would be heard about farm 'radicalism' were it not that farm exports during the past year have shrunk by 10 or 15 per cent from their former value. But the question is what can the Government do about it?...Thus far, however, no one has recommended that something be done to improve the purchasing power of our former customers for farm products, although this is as direct a method of relief and more serviceable in the long run as any that has been sponsored."

Southwest Wheat Producers Conference

The Modern Miller for July 21 says in an editorial: "The Wichita, Kansas, meeting was a temperate, sane and business-like gathering of wheat farmers, the members of which could listen as well as talk. The discussions and the resolutions were temperate and based on economic rather than political solutions. There was not one hostile word uttered against industry, the railroads or the Government. No demand was made for fixed prices of wheat. But there was a real propaganda to reduce acreage, seek better freight rates for farm products, and to have financial aid extended in a business-like manner. The Kansas gathering reflected the serious plight of grain farmers and the soundness of spirit of the great mass of American producers, which every one knew existed and which invites the sympathy and cooperation of all classes of the American people."

Wheat Situation

Alan H. Temple, in telling of an interview with Julius H. Barnes, says in Commerce and Finance for July 18: "The headline 'Dollar Wheat' to most persons proclaims and reiterates the distress of the farmer. In places it has caused a feeling verging on the panicky. It affects nearly every market....But the men of best balanced temperament, keenest observation and widest experience...think the pendulum is swinging too far. They are not pessimistic themselves and they have little tolerance for those who are. They protest against the 'color' of the newspaper comment on the decline in wheat. They know that headlines are always one-sided and that they think it is time a pause is taken to look at all sides. Here is the other side as Julius H. Barnes sees it..He says first that 'dollar wheat' does not always and everywhere mean distress...Most of the land on which wheat is grown is good wheat land, though the average yield per acre for the country is brought

down by the use of 'thin' lands, principally in the Northwest, on which wheat growing is always a speculation. If the farmer has been able to do a good share of his work himself, with the aid of his family, he will come out clear. There are hundreds of thousands of such farmers...'Tell your readers above all not to make their deductions from averages. They always mislead. The farmer with a good yield such as this year promises will make more with dollar wheat than he would with a poor yield at $1.50.' Any one can figure that 15 bushels at 85 cents are worth more than 8 bushels at $1.35...As do many others, he thinks the farmer and those who try to help him have frequently been their own worst enemies, for their unremitting plaints of distress have painted the picture in blacker colors than it deserved. When we advertise our dire need to sell to Europe, will Europe rush to buy?....I asked Mr. Barnes about the recommendation of the group of economists assembled by the Department of Agriculture that the acreage be cut down. He denounced it unequivocally."

Wheat Trade

The Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette for July 20 says in an editorial: "Several leaders of the Chicago board of trade, including L. F. Gates, Joseph P. Griffin and Robert MacDougal, each of whom has served several terms as president of the board, to-day said they favored higher grain prices. Regarding the campaign which has for its slogan 'Buy 1,000 Barrels of Wheat' and 'Buy a Barrel of Flour,' Mr. Gates said: 'The campaign to stimulate investment buying of wheat in small quantities seems not only reasonable but feasible. The withdrawal of large speculative support during the past three months has been generally attributed to the supreme court decision relating to what is commonly known as the Capper-Tincher act, or the grain futures act. Commission houses have not been able to rally enough support from smaller traders to offset the loss of traders in large quantities, and sponsors of the law have apparently made no effort to do so, although claiming that the law would stimulate general support to more than offset the loss of large speculative dealings. The grain trade generally favors a higher level of wheat prices and will be glad to assist in this movement to encourage general support of the market to offset the pressure from the new crop as it moves from the farms."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

The Antigo (Wis.) Journal for July 17 says in an editorial: "We suggest appointment of a potato farmer to the board which makes the predictions on the size of crops. Lack of one is one reason, we think, for low prices when farmers have crops to sell and high prices when their products pass out of their hands. The crop forecasting experts of the Department of Agriculture are always expecting bumper crops. They are optimists in spite of long experience.....When the crop is harvested, those who buy, basing their opinion on the predictions of a bumper crop, refuse to pay a good price. When the farmers have sold their potatoes and grain, the Department of Agriculture discovers that the crops are not nearly so large as at first supposed. Then prices go up, but it's too late to benefit the grower. Some producers are alert to the

advantage of having a good predicting bureau. For instance when was there a year when it was not announced before the season opens, when it will do the most good that the orange crop and the peach crop had been ruined by frost? Yet, whoever experienced an actual shortage of these fruits? 'Wisconsin's honey crop will be considerably shorter this year than it has been for a number of years, the Federal Department of Agriculture stated to-day in a report to the State Department of Agriculture.' That announcement is worth much to the 'honey farmer' on the predicting board. If we could get a potato farmer on the board, a real pessimist, who doesn't believe it will ever rain, who knows the bugs will reduce the crop, that there will be blights to damage it, and that early frosts will come along and finish what is left of it, the farmers might have a decent potato price, and it would make no difference to the consumer--he will have to pay a good price anyhow."

Section 4:
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 25: Wheat met persistent selling throughout to-day and declined to within fraction of low point on crop. Buying power substantial at times but not sufficient to absorb hedging pressure and selling by commission houses and discouraged longs. July corn advanced again to new high for season, 86 1/4¢, but all deliveries weakened later with wheat and on profit-taking by locals.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat 99¢; No.2 hard winter wheat 99¢; No.2 mixed corn 88¢; No.2 yellow corn 89¢; No.3 white oats 44¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 76¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 84¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 78¢.

Chicago hog prices opened strong, closed dull, uneven, mostly 10 to 25¢ lower, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.90; medium and good beef steers $7.85 to $10.90; butcher cows and heifers $3.60 to $10.15; feeder steers $4.50 to $8.45; light and medium weight veal calves $7 to $10.75; fat lambs $11.25 to $13.75; yearlings $7.75 to $11.75.

Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average, $275 to $435 bulk per car, top of $465 auction sales New York. Texas stock 28-30 lb. average $325 to $525 in Chicago and Kansas City, 60¢ to 95¢ bulk per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Georgia Elberta peaches mostly $2.25 to $3 per 6-basket carrier eastern markets, $2.50 to $3.25 midwestern cities.

Spot cotton prices declined 41 points, closing at 24.26¢ per lb. New York July future contracts declined 60 points, closing at 23.90¢.(Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 24,	July 23,	July 24, 1922
20 Industrials	90.16	91.58	95.69
20 R.R. stocks	79.45	79.98	86.14

(Wall St. Jour., July 25.)

RECEIVED JUL 27 1923 U.S. Department of Agriculture

Section 1.

European Markets A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch to the press to-day says: "The United States must concern itself in European affairs, Senator Oscar W. Underwood declared here to-day, speaking before the Rotary club. 'The wheat farmers of the West are faced with disaster; with the probability of having to sell their wheat for cost of production or less,' he said. The farmers of the West to-day are facing this calamity because there is not a consuming market for their wheat in Europe; not that Europe does not need that wheat, but that Europe can not buy it. There is no basis of credit and credit is based largely upon stability of government. In the future, if American business is to survive and our products be consumed, there must be a European market. Senator Underwood did not mention any political issues but he made it clear that the assistance of America was badly needed in Europe to straighten out affairs and that unless European governments became stabilized the American citizens would be great sufferers. 'The duty of the United States toward Europe is clear. Let us pray God that the business men of the United States will not flunk in that duty,' he said. 'The only way to guard against an economic crisis is to operate along proper lines. The law of supply and demand can not be overthrown by the puny efforts of man. I do not say that something can not be done to somewhat relieve conditions created, by storing and holding, but as a general rule wherever you produce more than the markets of the world can use or can obtain, disaster must follow. 'You must bear in mind that 50 per cent of our cotton must be consumed in Europe and that one-third of our meat and wheat must be consumed in European markets. It is idle to talk about Africa, Asia or South America consuming our food products, because they produce plenty themselves. In the future, if American business is to survive and our products be consumed, there must be a European market.' "

British Empire Forestry Conference An Ottawa, Ont., dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger for to-day says: "In his remarks at the opening of the British Empire Forestry Conference here to-day Premier MacKenzie King intimated that an embargo on exports of pulpwood would only be put into effect as a matter of last resort in the effort to conserve the forest resources. He hoped that a better way might be found for obtaining the end desired. 'We recognize that to restrict trade,' he said,' in any direction is the last of measures to which a Government should resort, and we are hopeful that in the benefits which will accrue to our foresters from association, consultation and conference with forestry experts from other parts of the British Empire, as well as from the information which we hope our own commission will elucidate, we may find yet a more excellent way of dealing with the problem of the economic development of our forest resources.' Minister of Finance Fielding is personally opposed to an embargo, for, being one of the Canadian ministers who negotiated the reciprocity treaty of 1911, he is very desirous for free trade relations between the two countries, and he well knows that if embargoes are to be put into effect on both sides of the boundary line, the prospects for closer trade will be much reduced. The Prime Minister shares his view."

Section 2.

Agricultural Situation

The New England Homestead for July 21 says in an editorial : "Agriculture is not going to the dogs with such a proportion of its business placed in a position of securing supplies to better advantage. Losses in one instance will be offset by gains elsewhere. Even the wheat and corn farmers will find a way out somehow and will probably profit from the experience. At no time in the history of American agriculture has there been so much encouragement toward orderly marketing as now. Right methods of standardization, grading, warehousing, financing and distribution are going to place our farmers in a better position than when they played entirely on the one string of production. Right here in New England our farmers can face the future with confidence. With lower prices for grains and feeds, of which they buy so much, with good markets reached by short hauls, with associated effort in purchase and sales growing like a house afire, we deplore those reports of alarmists and calamity howlers....Our bet is that New England farmers are going to be very much on the map for the next year or more."

Limitation of Sale of Wheat

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 23 says in an editorial: "Legitimacy of the demand of the American Farm Bureau Federation for advances from the new rural credit banks for the purpose of carrying a portion of our surplus wheat crop depends upon the use to which those funds are to be put. If these accommodations are to be employed to carry 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for a relatively short period, until it can be fed into the channels of consumption in normal fashion at whatever prices are obtainable at that time, then there is no reason why the loans should not be made, provided, of course, that they can be properly protected. If, on the other hand, the intention is to carry this grain for a longer period of time, whether or not with any idea of cornering the market, the banking funds of the Nation ought not to be tied up in any such manner...The wisdom of the farmers themselves undertaking to replace either the speculator or the investor in carrying surplus wheat is distinctly another matter. That they have the right so to do no one denies, provided that they have the funds or can legitimately get them. If they choose to exercise that right, however, they must expect to be subjected to the risks and expense that normally go with the business...The disturbing feature of most of the recent utterances on the subject is the fact that nearly all of them squint most decidedly in the direction of hoarding wheat with the intent of forcing prices up. Any such endeavor as this would be unjustified in any case and from all angles. The chance of success would be almost infinitely small and loss as certainly in store for those who undertook it."

Market for Farm Products

Samuel R. McKelvie said in an address, to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, published in the Commercial West for July 21: "The farmer does not need more credit, but he needs a different kind of credit. His business is different from that of the manufacturer or distributor in many other lines, in that

he can not turn his commodities as often in a given period. Not more credit, but a different type of credit will facilitate the more orderly distribution of farm products, and will tend to prevent gluts upon the market. This, in turn, will temporize the radical fluctuation in prices that has been so prominent in connection with farm marketing. Foreign markets have also been suggested as a necessity if agriculture is to prosper in this country. In this connection, it is a good thing to take a look at the facts. In actual figures, Europe's annual grain production fell off one billion bushels during the war, and the production in North America increased in about the same amount. During the four years since the war. Europe has recovered over four million bushels of her short production, and the demand for American agricultural products has decreased proportionately. It will be only a matter of a short time, depending upon European political conditions, until those nations will be producing at normal, and they will then be very nearly self-sustaining...These figures indicate the folly of encouraging our farmers to depend upon a foreign market for wheat. Not only is there a very decided limit to the amount of wheat that we can export, but there is the much more important fact that many of the principal wheat-producing sections of this country can not compete with other nations that produce this crop at much lower cost than we can. And above all there is the very great detriment that derives from having the price of our entire wheat crop practically determined by the small percentage that we are able to export. The same principles apply to some of our other crops, but there are some products which we can produce more economically and abundantly here than elsewhere, and it is upon these that we should encourage our farmers to concentrate their efforts."

Value of Farm Crops Farm, Stock and Home for July 15 says in an editorial: "Why is the total value of farm products taken as an index of farm prosperity, when the same line of reasoning applied to manufacturing would be laughed out of court? A manufacturer with a gross output of a million dollars a year would treat as an imbecile anyone who suggested that he made that much; yet that is the twaddle that is handed farmers every harvest time, and the joke of it is, instead of treating the people who give it to him as the manufacturer would, he elects them to office and subscribes to the farm papers run by men who seem to believe the gross return to the farmer is all profit. From a theoretical standpoint the value of the crops is new wealth, inasmuch as their planting, harvesting, transportation, marketing and distribution furnish remunerative employment to many thousands who would not get it if the crops were not produced. But as a practical proposition, does this work out? The money paid for these crops, which makes possible the distribution as wages or profits to all who have a hand in producing or handling them, existed before the crops were produced and would be there if none were grown, so how can this be considered new wealth? As a matter of fact, the only new wealth that comes from the soil is the difference, if any, between what it cost the producer to grow his crops and the amount he receives for them. In the very nature of things, something that is practically all consumed in twelve months, can not be permanent wealth."

Wheat Market

The Economist for July 21 says in an editorial: "There is a plentitude of facilities to enable the farmer to hold some of his wheat off the market this year until prices improve. In spite of these facilities, offerings of the new crop have been coming to market in large volume, with the natural result of price declines. The Capper-Tincher Act unquestionably has had the effect of making merchants timid in selling futures against purchases of actual grain, with the result that the market is narrower now than it was before this act compelled a report to the Government on all commitments of more than 500,000 bushels. Merchants and speculators who have been accustomed, by means of hedges, to carry a large portion of the wheat crop, now hesitate before the prospect of having to reveal their business secrets to a bureaucracy. The law is working backwards; instead of helping the farmer, it is depriving him of a broad market for his produce. It should be modified or repealed."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph for July 13 says in an editorial: "Transportational conditions have reached that point in the United States where there must be State systems of roadways, and such as will fit into and compose a national system. If the States and counties do not construct such, the day will come when the Federal Government will be forced to do so. If the counties prefer to 'maintain' hog trails rather than cooperate, as Congressional districts or, if preferred, by bond issue, with the Federal Government, ultimately Washington and the Nation will have to work out some way to build roads in Georgia, even if it requires another Constitutional amendment--as distasteful as Constitutional amendments are in this part of the woods."

2 The Florida Times-Union for July 24 says in an editorial: "The July 2 cotton report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, published last Tuesday in the agricultural department of the Times-Union, has been received with great dissatisfaction by the growers, dealers and manufacturers in that industry. It is declared that these reports for the past three years have been so erroneous in the statements of acreage planted and forecasts of production as largely to destroy the confidence once held by the general public in the accuracy or value of such reports...Cotton News characterizes the cotton reports of the Federal crop reporting board as serving only the speculators and as, not only worthless, but exceedingly harmful and dangerous...As we understand it, these estimates are made up from reports sent to Washington by reporters in the various cotton-growing counties. Some of these may make a more or less careful census, or survey, of their respective counties; others are more likely to guess at the figures. These guesses are in some cases likely to be far from the truth. It depends largely on the character or training of the reporter how near he approximates the truth...The grain growers of the West have their grievances also, as recent events have shown. We may expect

a frantic movement in the direction of overhauling all Government institutions and legislation connected with agriculture on the part of representatives and senators of both parties and in this overhauling the department devoted to agriculture may be expected to come in for a liberal amount of attention."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 25: Wheat lower early on the 25th but turned strong later on rust damage reports from Canada, strength in northwestern markets and upturn in corn. Export demand continues slow and sales light. Hot dry weather over corn belt and reports that corn is firing in part of Iowa stimulated buying in corn and market advanced sharply. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat $1.01; No.2 hard winter wheat $1.01; No.2 mixed corn 89¢; No.2 yellow corn 90¢; No.3 white oats 42¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 76¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 78¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 89¢.

Georgia Elberta peaches $1.75 to $2.50 per 6-basket carriers leading markets; tops of $2.75 to $3 in Chicago and Boston; $1.75 to $2.25 f.o.b. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average, mostly $250 to $350 consuming centers; reaching $500 to $560 in New York and Pittsburgh; $150 to $450 f.o.b. cash track to growers. North Carolina cantaloupes, standards 45's $2.25 to $2.75 eastern markets. Virginia and Maryland Eastern Shore Irish Cobbler potatoes $4.50 to $5 per bbl. consuming markets; $3.75 to $4 f.o.b.

Hogs opened steady to 15¢ lower, closed dull at the decline. Fat lambs steady to 25¢ lower. Chicago prices: Hogs, bulk of sales $6.40 to $7.60; medium and good beef steers $5.50 to $10.90; butcher cows and heifers $3.50 to $10; light and medium weight veal calves $9.50 to $11.75; yearlings $7.75 to $11.50. Prices good grade meats: Beef $16 to $18.50; veal $16 to $18; lamb $21 to $24; mutton $14 to $18; light pork loins $18 to $20; heavy loins $12 to $15.

Spot cotton prices declined 11 points, closing at 24.15¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 42 points, closing at 22.90¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 25,	July 24,	July 25, 1922.
20 Industrials	90.87	90.16	94.84
20 R.R. stocks	79.64	79.45	85.59

(Wall St. Jour., July 26.)

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For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 27, 1923.

Section 1.

Loan on Wheat Will Be Asked

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says: "The question of obtaining Government aid for more than a million wheat growers who are said to be facing bankruptcy as a result of the sudden crash of grain prices will be put up to the President Harding immediately upon his return from his Alaskan tour, officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation said here to-day. Executives of the bureau, at a closed conference last week, adopted resolutions outlining steps which if taken by the Government would prevent the ruin of the growers, it was said. They are: That Secretary of Agriculture Wallace class farm granaries as warehouses, thus enabling the farmer to borrow money with his wheat as security; and that the Farm Loan Board administer the Intermediate Credit act, passed at the last session of Congress, 'as it is written.' These two demands will be made upon President Harding and Secretary Wallace by Gray Silver, despite the fact that the Farm Loan Board has branded the plan as 'vague and not a guaranteed relief for the farmer.' The farm bureau is urging a special session of Congress for relief legislation. Senator C. L. McNary of Oregon, according to dispatches received here, will board the Presidential train in that State and ask the President to call a special session to enact legislation fixing the minimum price for the 1923 wheat crop at $1.75 a bushel."

Wheat Prices

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says: "Senator Watson of Indiana took issue July 26 with Senator Underwood's view expressed in a speech at Birmingham, Ala., that the low price of wheat was due in large part to the lack of export markets in Europe as a result of political instability which the United States ought to help to remedy. The Indiana senator's statement was a contention that American agricultural shipments to Europe were proportionately greater now than they were before the World War. Mr. Watson was not optimistic over the prospect for belief for farmers by liquidation. He believes, however, that the situation can be improved through the institution of better distributing agencies....'No better proof that increased exports do not mean increased prices is needed than the example furnished by cotton,' he said. 'In 1913 we were exporting between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 bales of cotton, and cotton was selling at 11 and 12 cents. For the year ending July 6 last, we exported 4,682,000 bales of cotton, less than half the prewar volume of exports, and cotton was quoted in New Orleans at 22 to 27 cents.'"

Agricultural Situation

H.W. Moorehouse, research director of the American Farm Bureau Federation said yesterday in a monthly report issued by his department: "For the country as a whole and for products in general the present situation is not discouraging, compared with last year....Unfavorable wheat statistics have been loosened in a deluge, almost obliterating more encouraging developments and carrying the price lower than seems necessary. One major reason that demand for wheat is not now properly sustained is the changed method of purchasing for export." (Press for to-day.)

Section 2.

Agriculture.

The New York Times for to-day says in an editorial: "So accustomed are we to think of farmers as ultra-conservative that it is hard to take seriously the charge that wheat growers are 'gamblers.' Yet, as made in the latest number of The Breeder's Gazette, it is deserving of attention. The man who makes wheat his chief if not his only cash crop, says this magazine, is playing to win big stakes, but also risks big losses. By putting all his eggs in one basket, he incurs even greater risks than those which the farmer normally has--the hazards of drought and hail and pests. In the marketing of staple crops such as wheat there are uncertainties of price which are altogether beyond the control of the farmers of any one country. Single-crop farming is therefore essentially speculative, and as such is unsound and uneconomic. The winnings, though large in a fat year, rarely offset the losses of lean years. The answer is simple--diversification. Not only does The Breeder's Gazette advocate this, but students of agricultural problems in other sections. As the Senator from Kansas points out, a great cooperative commodity marketing association might do much to protect growers from unfavorable price conditions. Such work, however, in order to be effective, would have to be in part preventive, by endeavoring to advise farmers of the acreage which should go into wheat. But there are so many contingencies in any world crop--a bumper yield in Canada or a drought in Argentina, for example, has its reaction in the United States--that this is unlikely to give the individual farmer sufficient protection. He should devote more energy to other branches of farm activity. To put it in the terms of a Kansas banker writing about the effect of the low price of wheat in his State, 'Kansas, which has an income of $50,000,000 from milk, poultry and eggs, can look to Wisconsin, where these products bring in $232,000,000, and find a valuable lesson in farm management.' The South learned its lesson from the single-crop evil. But American farmers as a whole have been slow to appreciate the need of diversification. This has been particularly true in regions well adapted to specific crops. The one-crop policy has invariably led to depression such as the wheat farmers are now suffering. The fact that the wheat output forms only about 7 per cent of the annual value of farm production and livestock does not prevent depression from causing needless suffering and introducing elements of unrest. The demagogues play upon this to the limit. Senator Capper, in his latest broadside to the farmers, is right. 'It is evident we can not obtain profitable prices for our wheat,' he warns, 'and must grow less wheat and more of the products for which the markets of the world are willing to pay higher prices.' This is simply another way of driving home the lesson of diversification. It will be worth a whole volume of farm-bloc laws."

Agricultural Situation

The Freeman (New York) for July 25 says in an editorial: "Farm land in the United States bears a monopoly value; with any rise in crop values, this monopoly value rises accordingly; it increases as population increases. The farmer simply can not beat this exaction. In its issue of January 5, this paper quoted statistics compiled by the National City Bank of New York, showing that in the State of Iowa the producer of heavy crops was obliged to pay on the capital value of his land an amount which totalled one-half of his entire cost of production. The case of Iowa is typical. When one considers, furthermore, that the farmer must pay, both on his farm equipment and on his product, the monopoly rates exacted by our railway system; that he must pay the prices of tariff-protected manufacturers on nine-tenths of the supplies he purchases; that the very tariffs which add to his expenses as a consumer, operate, through shutting off imports, to cut down his chances as a producer to export his product profitably--when one considers these indirect subsidies which the American farmer must pay to monopoly, there seems small cause for wonder in the fact that the only farmer who is making any profit in these times is the one who happens to be at the same time a dealer in real estate."

Business Conditions

Banker and Tradesman for July 21 says: "Business in the United States to-day ought not to be judged by the standard of before the war, neither can it be compared to 1920...Considering that we are selling largely only within the United States, business is surprisingly good. The reason it is not better is because we can not at our level of costs and exchanges supply the world markets. Eventually we must come to their levels or they must come to ours. The only alternative is economic collapse and a more serious derangement than exists at present."

Limitation of Farm Production

The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for July 19 says in an editorial: "Limitation of production of farm products or of the output of industry will offer no infallible solution of the present economic problems. Such limitation has invariably resulted in high prices for the common necessities of life and dearth of employment. Surplus production is wealth. The nation which limits production to the necessities of the hour is facing poverty and industrial decay and disorganization. What the United States needs is a better distribution of its products and the creation of surplus enough to stimulate an export trade in favor of the home producer. Two-thirds of the railroad mileage of the world is in the United States. This fact, however, does not imply that the railroad systems run through territories in which an equable distribution may be had at all times. No roads--to amount to anything--are being built in this country, hence the trouble in moving crops and carrying agricultural commodities to the regions where they would be absorbed in trade. The United States, as the one great civilized country within the zones of a number of different climates, needs roads running north and south. If the

country were as well supplied with roads as are Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, many of the problems, which vex the farmer today would disappear of their own accord."

Lumber

A Washington dispatch to the Toledo Blade for July 24 says: "Experiments in the making of 'artificial' lumber are arousing interest among Government officials and leaders in the lumber industry. Although none of the product has been marketed, officials of the Lumber Manufacturers association declare that tests already made of a synthetic composition produced by Minnesota lumber interests show it possesses many qualities making it available for structural purposes...Lumbermen declare that if a practical method of this sort can be perfected, the result may be to revolutionize the entire lumber industry. Aside from utilizing the present great waste in converting trees into usable lumber, they say, it presents a solution to the manufacturer's problem of finding sufficient material in the country's rapidly diminishing timber resources."

Price Fixing

The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman for July 25 says in an editorial: "We may as well recognize that the Government is not going to subsidize the wheat farmers by a guaranteed price against the interests of the general consumer so long as there are twice as many consumers as there are farmers in the country. We might also as well recognize that farmers themselves are not going to be able to set the price of wheat until they are willing first to thoroughly cooperate in marketing, and second, to reduce the production of wheat to an amount so small in comparison to the demand that the public will be willing to buy it at a fixed price. Many times in these columns we have pointed out what seems to us to be the fundamental trouble with the wheat farmer. It is that they increased the acreage and total production of wheat very materially during the war years to fill the hungry mouths of those European nations whose men were in the trenches and whose wives and children were not able to produce food enough to sustain life. While the farmers of the United States were increasing their acreage, so did the farmers of Canada. Then the demand for wheat let up because the soldiers of Europe went back to their farms and again began growing crops, yet the farmers of North America failed to reduce their production to prewar levels. They continue to grow wheat in tremendous quantities with the result that the world production of wheat is greater than the world consumption of wheat and each year shows an increase in the carry-over crop. It is an economic law that under such circumstances prices will decline. Intelligent marketing can not solve the problem. All that intelligent marketing can do is to get for farmers the largest possible percentage of the price which the consumer is willing to pay. We can find new markets, and we can do a great deal to get wheat to those markets more cheaply than private dealers have been doing, but before we can get a good price which has any relation to the cost of production, we must first adjust that production to the demands of the market."

Wheat Supply

The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for July 20 says in an editorial: "One reason why it is difficult to get at the real facts in regard to the available supply of wheat is that wheat is a world wide crop, is grown and used everywhere. It is being sown as well as being harvested every day of the year in some part of the globe. Under these conditions it is idle to talk of the United States or any other country fixing the price of this grain."

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

July 26: Wheat prices averaged lower on the 26th. Hedging pressure in evidence throughout day. Corn irregular. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat 98¢; No.2 hard winter wheat 98¢; No.2 mixed corn 89¢; No.2 yellow corn 90¢; No.3 white oats 42¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 76¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 78¢.

Georgia Elberta peaches $2-$3 per 6-basket carrier; top of $3.50 in Boston; $1.85 to $2.35 f.o.b. shipping points. Tom Watson watermelons from Georgia and South Carolina $380 to $510 bulk per car, 22-30 lb. average; top of $570 auction sales in New York; $125 to $375 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Virginia and Maryland Eastern Shore Irish Cobbler potatoes $4.50 to $5.25 per barrel eastern markets; $3.90 to $4.15 f.o.b. New Jersey and Kentucky Irish Cobblers $2.35 to $2.85 sacked per 100 lbs. in New York and Pittsburgh.

Hogs were steady to 10¢ lower; beef steers 10 to 15¢ higher on good kinds, 10 to 15¢ lower on others. Chicago prices: Hogs, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.60; medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $10.90; light and medium weight veal calves $9.25 to $10.50; yearlings $7.75 to $11.50. Prices good grade meats: Beef $16 to $17.50; veal $14 to $18; lamb $19 to $24; mutton $13 to $18; light pork loins $17 to $20; heavy loins $11 to $15.

Spot cotton prices declined 37 points, closing at 23.78¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 35 points, closing at 22.55¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 26,	July 25,	July 26, 1922
20 Industrials	91.06	90.87	96.36
20 R.R. stocks	80.00	79.64	87.63

(Wall St. Jour., July 27.)

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Section 1.

Storage of Wheat A Washington dispatch to the New York Times for to-day says: "The Federal Farm Loan Board has ruled that the intermediate credit banks may accept warehouse receipts on wheat in any warehouse approved by the Department of Agriculture, but up to this time the department has not ruled that Federal licenses shall be granted where wheat is stored on farms. It is the determination of the American Farm Bureau Federation, it was said to-day, to obtain such a ruling if possible, and if this effort fails to make an appeal to Congress to pass legislation which will leave the department without full discretion in this matter....'The successful handling of this year's wheat crop depends upon the administration of the warehousing bill as perfected by the last Congress and the Intermediate Credit act.' Mr. Silver pointed to-day to the fact that wheat receipts at the primary points for the first twenty-four days of July were only 26,000,000 bushels, against 21,000,000 bushels a year ago and 42,000,000 bushels two years ago. 'Under the stimulus of restricted marketing, particularly in the Southwest,' he said, 'the more liberal financing of wheat in storage, the increased activities of cooperative wheat marketing organizations, preparations to hold the surplus off the market and reports of wheat rust in Canada, the decline in the price of wheat has been stopped and it has started to advance from the low point of July 16. The price is higher than it was at the terminal markets ten days ago, and there has been a greater rise in the country markets and in the price paid on farms. Reports to the Washington office indicate that in addition to existing granaries farmers in the wheat belt and further West are building granaries and are making great preparations for the holding of the surplus crop. With the relative prices of corn and wheat favoring the feeding of wheat, we may expect a much larger proportion of this year's crop to be fed to hogs and poultry than normally. This year not only will more wheat be fed to hogs and poultry but more of it will be utilized in dairy feeds.'"

Marketing of Cotton A New Orleans dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger for today says: Progress is already reported with respect to the movement for orderly marketing of cotton by means of an agreement made in July. At this time "it was agreed that the district bank would advise member banks that if they cooperated with the farmers in the orderly marketing of cotton the Federal Reserve Bank would accept for rediscount farmers' notes secured by cotton. Andrew Querbes, president of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Cotton Cooperative Association, in New Orleans, recently discussing the above, says that it represents substantial progress in a difficult situation. The purpose of the policy is to prevent the usual dumping of cotton in the first ninety days of the season, which heretofore has been the rule, as the farmers were compelled to meet their maturing notes arising from borrowed money to make the crop. 'Since 50 per cent or more of the cotton will be raised in this district, this action will tend to stabilize the price of cotton,' he said. 'Its influence upon the situation, with indications of a 11,500,000 bale crop, should be very great.' "

Section 2.

Price of Wheat

The Breeder's Gazette for July 26 says in an editorial: "The existing furor over the price of the cereal apparently has led some uninformed or misinformed business men and others to believe that the financial stability and future of this country are dependent upon the price which farmers obtain for wheat. Undeniably wheat is one of our major crops, but in total value its position, in relation to the total value of other farm crops and livestock, is low. Where wheat is the one and practically only cash crop grown--as it is in large areas in the Northwest and West--specialized wheat farmers have been for several years and still are in dire straits, many of them being insolvent and desperate. Their unfortunate predicament can not be charged altogether to a demoralized wheat market, following the close of the war; it is clearly attributable, in part, to the unsound, unsafe and always speculative kind of farming in which they are engaged on impoverished soils in regions handicapped by an unfavorable climate. The man who makes wheat his chief, if not only cash crop, whether in the wheat belt or elsewhere, is a gambler. He is sure to 'lose' much oftener and much more than he 'wins.' America can never be made safe for the one-crop farmer. He will always be 'in hot water' - and in politics. America has never been and is not likely ever to be unsafe for the farmer who practices diversified farming, the keystone of which is livestock....If the map of agriculture is red or revolutionary in spots in this country, those spots owe their color or their present temper largely to the inevitable failure and the demonstrable unsoundness of the one-crop system. Compare any one of them with a mixed-farming region, and the contrast will provide a convincing condemnation of the one-crop system.....Farmers who are most concerned about the price of wheat constitute a small percentage of the total number of farmers in this country. Many men who practice diversified farming grow some wheat every year, and, of course, are desirous of securing a profitable price for it; but they grow other crops, and raise and feed livestock, so that if they 'lose on wheat,' or fail to make money on it, they have marketable 'eggs' in other baskets, and consequently can remain in business without the promised aid of political miracle performers....All classes of farmers have been affected by the agricultural depression, but the specialist, or one-crop class, has been hit the hardest, and was the least able to survive the shock. The rest--and particularly stock farmers, who grow more kinds of crops than any other class--are slowly but surely 'getting on their feet.'... It is not the quiet, constructive work of these men that makes sensational newspaper stories and political 'capital'; consequently their reassuring 'case' is overlooked or ignored by those who hear much and read more concerning the plight of wheat farmers. So long as mixed farming, with its foundation based on improved livestock, continus to increase, as it has been rapidly increasing in recent years, American agriculture can not be ruined by unprofitable prices for wheat."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

In an article about the department, E. V. Willcox says in The Country Gentleman for July 28: "Many of the state experiment stations have been fortunate in having the same director for as long as twenty to thirty years. But secretaries of agriculture come and go more frequently. It has taken six of them to fill out nineteen of the department's thirty-five years, and James Wilson held the portfolio the other sixteen years. But neither farm science nor any other kind flourishes under disturbed, shifting and uncertain conditions. For years and years a few state experiment stations made no progress at all on account of constant changes of personnel and policies. At best it may take a year to get acquainted with the problem to be studied. And scientific investigation eats up money. The calmer the atmosphere and the more settled the administrative weather the more rapidly the crop of ideas matures. And the methods of investigation must ultimately be determined by the investigators themselves. If we were to choose secretaries, therefore, with a view of causing the least unnecessary disturbance, in the scientific work of the department, we would perhaps pick an all-round man rather than a specialist for it's hard for a specialist to appreciate fully the importance of matters in which he is not interested, and the program which he pushes may become quite lopsided. Perhaps you are wondering how a secretary can keep in any intimate touch with the almost innumerable scientific investigations and attend to his many purely political and administrative duties. To provide more supervision of this research a director of scientific work was appointed. Theoretically a director at the head of such an army of investigators should be of great assistance in furnishing additional inspiration, logical coordination and useful direction to the work, and in smoothing out personal troubles, jealousies and discouragements. The appointment was acclaimed as a step in the right direction and great things were expected to come from it. But the practical results have been disappointing. The present director, at least in my judgment, has not established the needful friendly personal contacts with the scientific workers. His criticism of the work of the department, as freely given to various visitors, including myself, is not constructive or helpful but is wholly and indiscriminately condemnatory. Such criticism does more harm than good. The joy of working in a research laboratory, the pleasure of new discoveries and the encouragement of his administrative superiors partly make up in the mind of the searcher after truth for his inadequate salary. But mere destructive criticism, of course, knocks his enthusiasm in the head. From twenty-five years' association with these men I positively know that they are not all wanting in the elements which make efficient investigators. Most of them indeed are among the recognized leaders in their lines of work. Such men need and richly deserve all the encouragement that administrative officials can offer. I can see no way of increasing the crop of sound scientific ideas, therefore, except by properly cultivating the men who produce the ideas. Scientific progress is a living organism which does not exist outside of its votaries....Letters, memoranda and written reports and comments mean little and accomplish less in stimulating

the man behind the idea. It's a fine set of fellows, this group of investigators who have made the Department of Agriculture what it is, giving it a commanding position among the research institutions of the world."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 27: Wheat declined early on the 27th with Liverpool and on weakness in corn market but advanced later on strength in Minneapolis and closed firm. Export demand slow with no sales reported up to close. Corn averaged lower on well scattered rainfall over corn belt. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat 98¢; No.2 hard winter wheat 98¢; No.2 mixed corn 90¢; No.2 yellow corn 90¢; No.3 white oats 42¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 76¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 78¢.

Georgia Elberta peaches $2 to $3.25 per 6-basket carrier and bushel baskets eastern markets; $1 to $2.40 f.o.b. usual terms; $1.75 to $2.50 f.o.b. cash track. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 lb. average $200 to $500 bulk per car, reaching $550 in Philadelphia; $115 to $375 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Irish Cobbler potatoes $4.75 to $5.50 per barrel leading markets, $4 to $4.50 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Early Ohios $1.75 to $2.00 sacked per 100 lbs. in Chicago; 85¢ to $1 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. North Carolina cantaloupes Green Meats, standards 45's $3 to $3.50 eastern markets; top of $3.75 in Boston.

Hogs opened 10¢ higher, closed 10¢ lower than yesterday's average. Veal calves 50¢ lower. Fat lambs steady to 25¢ lower, feeder 25¢ lower. Chicago prices: Hogs, bulk of sales $6.65 to $7.65; medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $10.90; light and medium weight veal calves $9 to $11; fat lambs $10.75 to $13; yearlings $7.75 to $11.50. Prices good grade meats: Beef $16 to $17.50; veal $16 to $18; lamb $18 to $24; mutton $12 to $18; light pork loins $17 to $20; heavy loins $10 to $14.

Spot cotton prices declined 94 points, closing at 22.84¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 105 points, closing at 21.50¢.(Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 27,	July 26,	July 27, 1922.
20 Industrial	88.37	90.56	96.69
20 R.R. stocks	78.12	80.00	87.70

(Wall St. Jour., July 28.)

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Section 1.

Government Marketing of Wheat Asked

A dispatch from Eldon, Iowa, to the press for July 29 says: "A Government marketing agency, which is possible by speedy and drastic action at a special session of Congress, is necessary to save agriculture from the impending calamity, Senator Smith W. Brookhart said here to-day....'This Government marketing agency, however, will offer only temporary relief," Senator Brookhart said. 'A complete remedy is found in cooperative control of production, processing, credit and marketing by the farmers themselves.....The farmer has no voice in the price he will pay for his necessities, and while organized labor has acquired a voice in the amount of its wages, still it has no voice in the price it will pay for necessities. Any advance in wages, therefore, is usually nullified by advances in the cost of living, in the profits, inefficiency and waste of the middleman.' Senator Brookhart stated that the farmer gets less than 37 cents out of the dollar the laboring man pays for the farmer's products, and the laboring man gets less than 20 cents out of the dollar the farmer spends for the laboring man's products."

Price for Wheat

A Des Moines dispatch to the press for to-day says: "E.T. Meredith said in a statement to the Associated Press on July 27, 'Those who grow wheat exclusively or nearly so, and consequently are dependent upon the return from their wheat crop almost entirely for their income,' he said, 'have had their incomes cut by the recent decline in wheat prices, and the seriousness of the situation, so far as they are concerned, is a matter of interest and importance to every other interest of the Nation, labor and business being concerned as well as the farmer. Certainly steps should immediately be taken to prevent such a situation being again forced upon a group of people who are producing one of our staple products....I firmly believe that a practical method can be devised and put into operation whereby wheat growers and other farmers can produce their crops with an assurance of receiving at least a certain price per unit of their production as is the situation with those who manufacture certain products, so that those who can not produce at that price may know it in advance rather than afterward. In other words, the law of supply and demand, which means supply, productive possibilities and consumptive demand, shall be interpreted to the farmers in advance, rather than obliging them to operate in the dark, as is now the case. It is a pressing demand of national importance.' "

Grain Futures

"Legislation to require the Chicago Board of Trade to make public daily the total volume of the preceding day's operations in futures and open trades in each option of each grain was included in recommendations made Saturday by the Federal Trade Commission in the concluding section of its report on the methods and operations of grain exporters. 'Speculators and hedgers,' the report said, 'are especially able to run up prices during the delivery month and, when this occurs, after their future interests are closed out, prices inevitably fall.'" (Press for to-day)

Section 2.

Cotton Situation The American Review of Reviews for August says in an editorial: "One may well wish that some magical recovery could be accomplished for the cotton growers through politics and legislation. It is not to be denied that there are conditions which can be standardized and improved by the adoption of public measures. But the main remedy lies, as we have said, in converting primitive cotton growers into modern farmers...Less acreage of cotton, more corn and leguminous crops, more livestock, and a better kind of field rotation would give the southern farmer a larger yield of cotton per acre and a higher average price. On the side of his baling and warehousing and marketing, the cotton farmer can be taught the value of cooperation. But he will remain individual and sovereign in his work as a producer. It is only by the growth of intelligence and the gradual prevalence of the principles of prudent agriculture that cotton growing in the South can be made to take its proper place relative to other crops and activities. Meanwhile, there are certain things that Government can do for so vital an industry as cotton production, besides taking the lead in fighting pests like the boll weevil or providing for bank loans on warehouse receipts...It is to be noted that on August 1 there will go into effect the new United States cotton standards act, which has the full support of the American cotton trade and has created a flurry in the cotton markets of Europe...It is to be feared that a certain type of political agitator who seeks public office through fomenting agrarian discontent is not the man who is lending much aid to these really substantial achievements, that are destined to make the farmer's life and vocation more secure in the future. On the one hand, our scientific authorities, both national and state, are helping the farmer improve the quality of his cotton seed, are experimenting to find better methods of cultivation, and are doing their best to circumvent the boll weevil. On the other hand, our trained and experienced statesmanship is doing what it can to extend banking facilities on favorable terms to agricultural producers and is helping them to overcome the frictions and difficulties that lie along the path of the marketing of their product...The case of wheat differs from the case of cotton in degree rather than in kind. The areas of cotton production are quite definite, and they do not change rapidly. The world supply of cotton is seldom much beyond an effective demand. The United States is pretty sure to fill about 60 per cent of the market demand for cotton. If we could produce almost as much cotton on a considerably reduced acreage, while greatly diversifying southern agriculture, our cotton problem would be satisfactorily solved."

Crop Insurance The Dallas (Tex.) Journal for July 10 says in an editorial: "Crop insurance would have to be a less speculative business, of course. It wouldn't be desirable, if it were not based upon safety. But it seems reasonable that up to a certain point crops might be

insured against floods, drouths and even against insects. It would be a big undertaking, admittedly, tremendous in its scope. But America has demonstrated that it has the capacity to handle such to make it go."

Freight Rates on Grain

The New York Times for July 29 says: "Freight rates to-day constitute a smaller percentage of the market value of farm products than they did ten or twenty years ago, according to figures made public by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company. While the per cent of the market value of wheat that was taken by the railroads in 1903 for hauling the product to market was 12.1, to-day the same service is provided for 8.4 per cent of the value of the product, this report shows. Ten years ago the average cost of hauling the grain to the markets was 8.2 per cent....Others, however, in reviewing the tables, have pointed out that the recent decrease in the price of wheat has increased the present freight rates to approximately 10½ per cent of the price."

Price Fixing 1

The Wisconsin State Journal for July 25 says in an editorial: "The farmer is the only individual in the United States who wants the Government to go out and arbitrarily name the price of his product when he has an oversupply. The lumberman doesn't nor the coal man, if that ever happened; nor the steel man, nor the beef and clothing combines. The ten commandments and the Sherman act notwithstanding, these chaps get together and stabilize their own prices. For that they are called profiteers, but a comfortable bank account is salve for many insults. The farmer ought to know that Government can not, to his advantage, fix the price of his products. He should take a look at the railroads. Government can not fix the minimum price without eventually fixing the maximum price. In other words, when a policy of price fixing is applied to his products the farmer will become a hired man of the Government....Economically nothing will be permanently solved until surplus is solved. A balance in the production, one against another, of what one man makes and what another man needs, gets pretty close to the bottom of our difficulties. Earth is generous. With a little help it produces vastly more than its creatures can consume. We seem to have gone a small way on the road of civilization when we humans can not attend to the simple details of distribution."

2

The Daily Drovers Journal Stockman for July 24 says in an editorial: "Once more the minimum price delusion has bobbed to the surface of American political life. Granting that price fixing can be theoretically worked out, the question remains, can it be maintained. History has proved that price fixing by legislation is a failure. It failed in France under the reign of terror...The fallacy of price fixing is born of the delusion that the Government can do all things. The Government can not do anything contrary to the wishes, the ideas or the interests of a majority of the citizens. Legislation can not control economic laws. The Government has not even the power to fix an arbitrary standard of currency values, much less the power to say that a commodity shall bring this or that price."

World's Wheat Crop The Providence Journal for July 26 says in an editorial: "Following many and more significant reports of the same character from other countries, the news from Hungary yesterday that the wheat crop of that long-suffering but reviving country will be six million bushels greater than the crop a year ago is another reminder of the futility of the American farmer's attempt to increase his prosperity by persuading a paternal Government at Washington to hold 200,000,000 bushels of the cereal off the market for his benefit until he can get a better price for it. Who is to guarantee that when he or the Government tries to sell this valorized wheat a profitable price can be obtained for it? The trouble with the American wheat grower is that he can not control the world crop...The Canadian wheat crop is expanding year by year. It was 55,000,000 bushels in 1901 and 400,000,000 bushels in 1922. Last year the single province of Saskatchewan raised no less than 250,000,000 bushels. North Africa reports a great harvest and there will be an increased yield in many parts of Europe, including Russia and particularly France. Let the American farmer note these facts, and cease to dream of lifting himself up by any statutory bootstraps."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture The American Review of Reviews for August says in an editorial: "American cotton men stood solidly with the officials of the Agricultural Department, and the British have finally agreed to accept the American standards, which thus become of universal application on August 1. Secretary Wallace, Dr. Taylor, and other officials of the Department have been able to assure the British that in accepting American standards it will not be necessary to dispense altogether with the Liverpool arbitration boards. It is plain to see that with India raising two or three million bales of cotton annually, with Egypt producing considerably more than a million bales, China a million, Russia, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru each from one to two hundred thousand--with Australia also beginning, and with other countries producing an aggregate of several hundred thousand bales--it is a matter of great importance to have secured the adoption of universal standards. And it is no small triumph for the United States--and incidentally for the Department of Agriculture--to have brought the universal standard into existence by the simple process of having our American rules and regulations everywhere accepted and adopted. Every such step as this brings added security to the producer, because it lessens marketing risks and therefore reduces the average difference between the price received by the cotton grower and that which is paid by the spinner of cotton yarns in Massachusetts or England or continental Europe."

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm Products

For the Week ended July 27: Chicago hog prices ranged from 15 to 50¢ higher for the week. Beef steers 10 to 35¢ up. Butcher cows and heifers steady to 55¢ lower, feeder steers 35 to 40¢ off, and veal calves advanced 50¢. Fat lambs declined 50 to 75¢ amd yearlings 50¢ net. Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending July 20 were: Cattle and calves 47,205; hogs 5,867; sheep 32,087.

Potatoes declined in leading markets and at shipping points for the week. Georgia and South Carolina watermelons show weaker tendency leading cities and at shipping points. Texas stock slightly higher consuming centers; steady f.o.b. Peach markets tend downward. California and Arizona cantaloupes generally steady.

Western hay markets weak as a result of increased receipts and prices generally lower. Eastern markets about unchanged and offerings, particularly top grades, well absorbed. Quoted July 27 No.1 timothy - Memphis $23, Pittsburgh $23, Minneapolis $17, Cincinnati $20.50, St. Louis $19. No.1 alfalfa - Memphis $23, Kansas City $19. No.1 prairie - Minneapolis $15.50, St. Louis $16.50. Millfeeds firm but not quotably higher.

Spot cotton prices declined 337 points, during the week. New York October future contracts declined 210 points.

Wheat prices closed lower for the week in all markets except Minneapolis. Corn closed higher on drouth new mainly. For the week Chicago September wheat declined 1 3/8¢; Chicago September corn advanced 1 1/2¢.

Butter markets firm after sharp advances which followed heavy buying at New York. Reports of sharp decreases in production together with firm foreign markets responsible for the reaction.

Prices, 92 score butter: New York 42¢; Chicago 40¢; Philadelphia 42 1/2¢; Boston 41 1/2¢.

Cheese markets are lower and unsettled this week following decline of prices on the Plymouth Wisconsin market of 1/4¢ to 3/4¢ on Monday.

Prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets July 26: Flats 22 1/4¢; Twins 21 1/2¢; Daisies 21 1/2¢; Young Americas 23¢; Longhorns 22 3/4¢; Square Prints 23¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 28,	July 27,	July 28, 1922
20 Industrials	87.33	88.37	96.83
20 R.R. stocks	77.40	78.12	88.21

(Wall St. Jour., July 30.)

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For Secretary's Office DAILY DIGEST July 31, 1923.

Section 1.

Freight Rates A Chicago dispatch to the press for to-day says: "While Chicago Board of Trade officials were busy answering the Federal Trade Committee's latest suggestions, and recommending various alternative measures, including the closing of the grain pit for ninety days, the heads of five large western railroads met here to-day and finally and flatly refused the request of western grain shippers for a temporary emergency reduction in freight rates on export wheat and flour. A group of western shippers, represented by a committee of Omaha business men headed by John L. Kennedy, had asked the roads for an emergency reduction of 25 per cent in the freight rates for wheat and flour consigned to Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ports. It was argued that lower rates would stimulate foreign buying and relieve the farmers. At the same time, another attempt to solve the wheat problem was announced by a joint committee of the Wheat Council of the United States and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Joseph P. Griffin, former President of the Board of Trade, suggested closing the Board for a period of from sixty to ninety days. 'I shall personally do my utmost to bring this about,' he said. 'If such a move receives the sanction of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, the plan should receive the approval of Senators Capper, Brookhart and Magnus Johnson, and other celebrities who, at the moment are attempting to capitalize the discontent and unhappiness among the farmers. It is only fair for me to issue warning that such an object lesson, in my opinion, would be disastrous, and farm products, with exchange operations suspended, would only find a market by making a door to door canvas in the manner followed by the vender of patent medicines or sewing machines. On the other hand, it probably would for all time protect the producer against false leaders and demagogues.' John R. Mauff, executive vice-President of the board, declared that the Federal Trade Commission, 'Instead of offering suggestions which would permit the exchanges to return to normal conditions, recommends a new set of restrictions.' James A. Patten placed the blame on the Government for driving buyers from the market."

Prices for Grain A Minneapolis dispatch to the Washington Post for to-day says: "Senator S. W. Brookhart, in an interview yesterday, took issue with E. T. Meredith on the agricultural situation, by maintaining that the grain farmer is receiving less to-day for his crop than any time in history, considering the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. He said that price fixing is not the remedy for the troubles on the farm and took the position that the creation of a Government marketing agency does not mean fixing of prices....'The price situation as respects oats and corn and other grains is just as bad as wheat,' said Senator Brookhart....'When the new corn comes in it is shrunk and will be worth but about 50 cents a bushel. December corn is now selling for about 62 cents a bushel at Chicago, which averages about 52 cents in Iowa. Oats at 27 to 30 cents is worse.' "

Section 2.

County Agent

The Oklahoma Farmer for July 25 says in an editorial: "After having had experience with county agents and home demonstration agents, the voters of Grant County, Northern Oklahoma, at the election two years ago decided to try getting along without them. The voters of Major County, Northern Oklahoma, took the same action last fall and the county commissioners confirmed this action at their meeting in July. Having tried out the plan of governmental supervision of local farming business, there can be no logical objection to the folks deciding for themselves the question of continuing it. The most successful work of county agents is being done in States where farmers themselves hire and pay the agents to work for them."

Farm Products and Building Prices

David Friday says in the American Review of Reviews for August: "High costs and high prices have quite a different effect upon the demand for building from that which they have upon the demand for consumable goods like food, or even clothing...The principal element which works a stoppage in this perpetual round flow of wage payments and purchases of commodities is a loss of faith in the continuation of the price level for durable goods. Such a loss of faith does not affect the demand for goods like beefsteak and other articles of food which are quickly consumed. The conviction that the cost of meat may be lower two years hence has no effect upon the consumption of meat...Many business men are facing just this contingency to-day. They are wondering what will happen if the building boom ceases. Is there any prospect of demand from sources other than those who are engaged in the building trades? It is here that the inquiry into the revival of the farmer's purchasing power becomes most significant. It is certain that during the last three years the farmer's demand for commodities has been greatly curtailed. The reason for this is not far to seek...To-day the repayment of farm loans is pretty well completed. It is true that some farmers ran so far into debt that bankruptcy was their only way out; and that others who did not become bankrupt have still hanging over them a heavy load of debt incurred in war time. But the great mass have canceled their obligations at the bank. But while this necessity of paying debts curtailed the farmer's purchases of commodities, it also brought about an accumulation of needs which will have to be filled by increased purchases at some later date. If the value of the farmer's product is large enough to permit of increased purchases this coming twelve months, he will surely make them. There are over thirty million people on farms, and their demand for goods this coming year will certainly help to fill any gap in demand which may be brought about by a decline in building activity...Any close analysis of the items which go to make up our index numbers for the cost of living shows at once that they do not consist of the things which the farmer buys. The cost of living figures as commonly compiled include things which the farmer does not buy upon the market; and they omit other things which constitute a large part

of his expenses. Thus they include an amount for shelter, which is based upon house rents, and a much larger amount for food purchased at retail. In addition they include the item of fuel... Few farmers find themselves called upon at this time to invest their capital accumulations in additional housing facilities at the high construction prices which now prevail...Because a large number of people have left the farm in the last three years, those who remain in agriculture are free from this burden. This is one of the counterbalancing factors in the situation which has been commonly overlooked by the spokesmen for agriculture...When one considers the fact that the farmer has no outlay for house rent, and has normally little or no expenditure for the construction of new houses at this time, that he buys his automobiles and automobile repairs at the prewar level; and that he produces 60 per cent of the food that he consumes, it is clear that his power to purchase commodities this year should be fully equal to that of 1913."

Grain Market

The Western Grain Journal for July 24 says in an editorial: "The lamentation of a good many grain merchants over the deplorable lack of business the past few months has been more or less rudely interrupted lately by a resumption of activity, as new crop wheat, oats and barley commenced moving to market. Of course, there has been no opportunity to buy ten cars of wheat at half-past one o'clock on Thursday, and clear a profit of five hundred dollars on the advance in the market at the opening on Friday morning, but there is getting to be a good fighting chance for the country buyer to break even on his shipments, and for the commission merchant at the terminal markets to make office expenses once more; so the situation appears decidedly less hopeless."

Need for Able Farm Leaders

The Wyoming State Tribune for July 23 says in an editorial: "The impression that an impartial onlooker gets of the general economic situation is that the farmer suffers from even worse leadership than the manufacturer and laborer...The farmer, in Wyoming as well as in other States, has been agitated into grave mistakes by inexperienced counselors and self-appointed directors, who, as it happens, profit materially by everything they say which may be pleasing or reassuring. The farmer is unfortunate in that his troubles have been used by his friends both to frighten and pamper him, and as a consequence he has become one of the most radical of the radicals. Though he is thoroughly patriotic, sometimes he is melancholy, discontented, and even revolutionary... The farmer makes a mistake in believing and saying that his business is the cause, of prosperity. It is one of the causes, but not the sole cause. He makes a mistake, too, in blaming his troubles on others' success. What the farmer needs is competent advisers, more sincere advisers, advisers who are thoroughly familiar with economic laws. If he had better advisers and leaders he would not injure himself financially by saying that prices are to fall--on the contrary, he would take action tending to stimulate his prices. When the farmer begins to think profoundly of these things, he will banish his false leaders, and he will become as conservative, staid and self-sure as he used to be."

Section 3.

Department of Agriculture

1 The Daily National Livestock Reporter for July 25 says in an editorial: "Heads of the Department of Agriculture are reported to be elated in having obtained the services of Dr. Louise Stanley, formerly with Missouri University. Only 50 employes will be attached to the Bureau of Home Economics as a start and the salary of the chief will be but $5,000 per year. Home Economics covers a tremendously wide field, however, and there is every reason to hope and believe that ere many years elapse this bureau will have 10,000 employes."

2 The Southwestern Miller for July 24 says in an editorial: "According to an announcement made last week before the Kansas City Grain Club, the United States Department of Agriculture plans to publish each day the volume of futures dealings as reported to it under the Capper-Tincher law by commission merchants on contract markets. When this information is given out, it will mark a departure in the history of grain exchanges of the country....For the present the contract grain markets will be without comparative figures to assist in drawing conclusions as to the degree of activity in trading as revealed by the daily futures reports. The belief is now quite widespread that the volume of futures trading is sharply below that of recent years owing in part to the discouraging influence of the Capper-Tincher law...There is doubtless some ground for this charge, but whether the law is as discouraging to public participation in futures dealings as claimed is a question. It must be said to the credit of the men who are working out provisions for the enforcement of the law that their assurances that no limitations on speculation are intended have wielded a favorable influence in offsetting the first discouragement to public trading in futures. However, it is still difficult to explain why large trades should be reported individually and small ones, which the new rules apparently define as less than 250,000 bushels in Kansas City and less than 500,000 in Chicago, should be given to the supervisors under the new act in bulk... Prior to the sharp break in wheat much criticism was aimed at the Capper-Tincher law by market interests. Now the law is the butt of attacks from farming interests...The law has not yet been fairly tried, so the criticisms of to-day are not altogether warranted. Statutes wield a great influence in overcoming the workings of natural economic laws, but a world commodity like wheat can hardly be expected to remain depressed for any length of time by artificial influences or the legislation of any governmental body. In the daily futures reports at least the law gives hope of some constructive results."

3 The Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman for July 27 says in an editorial: "We are told that three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars were saved the farmers of this State in a year by the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey in its war on prairie dogs. Fine. But why is it necessary for a bureau at Washington to conduct such a campaign, asks the Fort Collins Express. What is the State itself doing that it is necessary for Washington to stretch its long arm out against the Colorado rodent? When a cunning wolf has to be trapped out this way, why is it necessary to send to the Washington bureaucracy for the trapper? Why? "

Section 4.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 30: Wheat averaged higher on the 30th. Export demand slow. Visible supply of wheat 28,849,000 bushels compared with 19,667,000 bushels same date last year. Corn and heavy undertone on realization sales due fine weather and scattered showers although prices held fairly steady influenced by wheat. Visible supply of corn 1,930,000 bushels compared with 19,509,000 bushels same date last year.

Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No.2 red winter wheat 98¢; No.2 hard winter wheat 98¢; No.2 mixed corn 89¢; No.2 yellow corn 89¢; No.3 white oats 39¢. Average farm prices: No.2 mixed corn in Central Iowa 75¢; No.2 hard winter wheat in Central Kansas 75¢; No.1 dark northern wheat in Central North Dakota 89¢.

Chicago July hogs opened 15 to 25¢ and closed 25 to 40¢ lower than Saturday's average, bulk of sales $6.50 to $7.50; beef steers 15 to 35¢ up at $7.75 to $11; butcher cows and heifers, unevenly 70¢ lower to 15¢ higher at $3.50 to $10; veal calves 25 to 50¢ lower at $8.50 to $10.50; fat lambs $10.50 to $12.75.

Georgia peaches, Elbertas and Belles, $2.25 to $3 per 6-basket carrier and bushel baskets eastern markets, $2.50 f.o.b. usual terms. North Carolina cantaloupes, Green Meats, standards 45's mostly $2.50 to $3 consuming centers. Georgia, North and South Carolina watermelons, 22-30 lb. average $275 to $450 bulk per car leading markets, tops of $475 to $500 in New York and Pittsburgh. Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes $4.75 to $5.50 per barrel eastern markets, $4.75 to $5 f.o.b. Kentucky sacked Irish Cobblers $2.85 to $3 per 100 lbs. midwestern markets.

Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 42¢; Chicago 40 1/2¢; Philadelphia 42 1/2¢; Boston 42 1/4¢.

Spot cotton prices declined 14 points, closing at 22.07¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 11 points, closing at 21.25¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 30,	July 28,	July 30, 1922
20 Industrials	88.11	87.33	97.05
20 R.R. stocks	78.13	77.40	88.98

(Wall St. Jour., July 31.)